THE WASHINGTON

VOL. XXVI. NO. 43 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1907.

GILCHRIST STEWART

Mr. Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, has now a national reputation as a lawyer. The interest that he has taken in the Brownsville, Texas, alleged riot and the defense that he has made of the colored soldiers will no doubt commend him to all well-thinking people. Mr. Stewart is the son of Mr. T. McCourt Stewart, formerly of New York, but now of Hawaii. The son is a chip from the old block. As an orator his equals cannot be found, so far as a young man is concerned. He is polished in his manner and a young man of ability. It will be remembered that Mr. Stewart was sent by the Constitutional League of New York to investigate the alleged charge of rioting against the members of Companies A, B of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He went to Brownsville, Texas, and made a thorough investigation, and when he returned to the city he laid before the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, certain information which has not been refuted, not even by the War Department special investigators. Attorney Stewart has rendered Senator Foraker invaluable service wich has enabled him to show the colored soldiers up in their proper light. Mr. Stewart has been constantly by the side of Senator Foraker, and a frequent visitor at the Capital and a constant attendant at committee meetings. He is a fearless young man who commands the respect and admiration of his people. The colored Republicans of New York State could not honor a better man by electing him as their leader. The future of Mr. Stewart is bright. He is bound to succeed because he is honest and may be depended upon for doing what he promises. Mr. Stewart is a born leader, and although he is a young man he is progressive and aggressive.

As the representative and spokesman of the colored members in the New York Republican County Committee he introduced the resolution deploring the President's action and made an eloquent speech so arousing the delegates that the County Committee appointed a sub-committee of Congressmen Parsons, Olcott and Bennett to take the matter up with the War Department and secure a suspension of the order discharging the soldiers. Mr. Stewart cabled the President, then in Panama, of the action, and upon receiving a reply left New York to investigate the facts. The results of his investigations in Texas and at Fort Reno among the discharged soldiers, and the affidavits accompanying the same, printed as Senate Document No. 107, created the first sentiment in the country that the coolred soldiers were innocent, and did much to bring about the investigation by the Senate Committee.

Mr. Stewart is widely known in Republican circles as an eloquent and effective campaign orator. Stumping West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio and the State of New York in the last campaign. In the last primary election he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Legislature from the Thirteenth Assembly District, and made a notably and picturesque campaign. A number of his friends in New York are urging him to get in the fight for executive member of the county machine from the Thirteenth has declared his first duty to the race is to finish his battle in behalf of these discharged soldiers.

The Republican voters of the Thirteenth Assembly District have always supported him in the past—sending him to the conventions, State and municipal, the county and city committees, in which he has always taken an actice part representing his constituents and the race with honor and credit. We hope he will be equallly successful in any higher positions to which his friends may decide to send him.

Nothing daunts him. Another commendable trait in this young and brilliant lawyer is his positiveness and ability to succeed. Since his limited stay in the city he has won a host of friends, and wherever he goes he is a welcome visitor. The colored people of this country have great faith in him, which cannot be shaken by subterfuge. The Bee wishes him success and extends to him the everlasting gratitude of the colored Americans.

DR. VERNON'S SCHOOL GETS $55,850.

Kas., of which Dr. W. T. Vernon is president, has been granted an appropriation of $55,850 by the Legislature of Kansas. While on his Western tour Dr. Vernon, accompanied by Bishop Grant, chairman of the board of trustees, delivered an address to the Ways and Means Committees of both the Senate and the House, and when the needs of the institution were fully set forth the handsome appropriation as named above was agreed to without division. Of the $55,850 the sum of $21,950 is to be used for improvements — to install a steam-heating plant and electric service, and to construct a central heating plant. The other moneys will be used for maintenance, $17,700 for the fiscal year ending 1908, and $16,200 for the fiscal year ending 1909.

Dr. Vernon found an increased enrollment at the school, and expresses himself as being highly pleased with conditions in general. Deep interest is being manifested by the citizens of Topeka, and indeed by our people throughout the state, in the forthcoming meeting of the National Negro Business League, which is to be lavishly entertained, in accord with the promise made last summer at Atlanta. Dr. Vernon also addressed the Lincoln Day Club, of which he has been president for the past two years. This meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was largely attended by members of the Legislature. His speech at Chicago was one of the happiest features of his Western itinerary, and the people turned out en masse to hear their favorite tell of the glorious achievements of the Negro since his advent upon the American continent.

Dr. Vernon has a pressing invitation to speak in Baltimore and Boston, and he may accept in the course of the next few weeks, if he can arrange to leave his duties here. Much as he would like to oblige his many friends, he is obliged to decline innumerable invitations of this character, as his time is sorely drawn upon by official matters that require the closest attention.

ORDERS TO MOVE.

The United States Marshal, Hon. Aluck Palmer, has given orders to the proprietress of the Court Lunch Room to vacate within thirty days. It will be remembered that The Bee a few weeks ago called the attention of its readers to the refusal of the proprietress of the Court Lunch Room to serve ex-Justice E. M. Hewlett in the dining room set aside for members of the bar. Mr. Hewlett made complaint to the United States Marshal, who promptly took the matter up and gave notice to the lady that she could make no discrimination in the lunch room on account of color. She disregarded this order after Mr. Hewlett had presented himself again and asked to be served, and he again called the attention of the Marshal to her second refusal, with the above result. The most peculiar thing in the whole transaction was the action of certain colored members of the bar and colored clerks in the several departments of the Government, and one in particular in the Recorder of Deeds Office. These lawyers and clerks continued to patronize this lunch room after the service had been refused Mr. Hewlett. These same men are foremost in literary societies and churches contending for civil rights, condemning race discrimination, and telling their people what to do and what not to do, and they are the first to violate their own advice.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The president of the Board of Education, Admiral Baird, at a recent meeting of the Board of Education, appointed Mrs. Mussey chairman of the Committee on Congressional Legislation. The Bee does not wish to criticise the president of the Board, but it does believe that either Captain Oyster or Mr. Cox should have been made the chairman of the committee. A man is able to do more than a woman, and for that reason either Captain Oyster or Mr. Cox should be at the head of the committee.

Call A Halt Mr. Director

THE GROWING COLOR LINE IN THE CENSUS OFFICE SHOULD BE OB-

As announced in The Bee last week Mr. E. Cooper, the well-known colored newspaper man, who resigned a permanent position under the District government to take a position as a special agent in the Census Office, after a brief service has been indefinitely furloughed, without cause, notwithstanding the fact that Director North has sent into the field during the past week more than two hundred special agents to gather statistics on marriage and divorce, wealth, debt, and taxation ,transportation by water and other investigations called for by law. In fact the office force has been reduced to the women clerks, the colored contingent, and a few white men who are married and do not care to leave their families.

ATTORNEY GILCHRIST STEWART.

The Bee has it that even the skilled labor force has been drawn upon for "available" clerks to go into the field.

If reports are true, Mr. William Hunt is the stumbling-block in the way of the colored clerks to advancement by way of detail in the Census Office. He has charge of the gathering of the marriage and divorce and the church statistics, and is open and pronounced in his opposition over which he also presides in the Census Office has become a hot-bed of colored prejudice in so much that his underlings, taking their cue from "his highness," give expression to their prejudices in such ways as to cause much friction in the office, there being some colored men there who resent such indignities.

Director North, who has been counted as a man of strong principles and open-handed fairness, should investigate and not allow these matters to go unnoticed.

The Bee knows there are some capable and deserving colored clerks in the Census Office, and they, together with all fair-minded people, look to Director North to give them "a square deal," and not shut the "door of opportunity" in their faces.

The Bee intends to thoroughly investigate all the rumors in circulation concerning the conditions in the Census Office, as they affect the colored employees therein, and if the investigation proves as rumor has it, the letters written to Senators and Congressmen concerning these matters will prove interesting reading and serve as red-hot campaign matter for the colored press in its fight against Administration delegates to the next Republican National Convention.

Continued on 4th Page.

DR. WASHINGTON

HIS GREAT SPEECH AND RECEPTION

Boston, Mass., 1907.

(Special to The Washington Bee.)

Dr. Booker T. Washington spent two very busy days in Boston last week. On Monday evening he spoke to nearly three thousand students of Harvard University at the Harvard Union, the largest and most popular club connected with the university. The topic of his address was "The Influence of Education." He was introduced by President Charles W. Eliot, who publicly advised the students to read Dr. Washington's book, "Up from Slavery."

It was remarked after the meeting that in his introductory address President Eliot exhibited greater emotion and spoke with more fervency and feeling on the Negro question than has ever been known of him before on any occasion. President Eliot characterized the institution of slavery as a horrible mire pot, the most horrible condition to which man can be subjected; then, putting a question to the auddience, with fire in his voice, he said: "Think of a condition when a man has no right to his own labor and the Negro woman is at the mercy of white masters! Is it remarkable that the family life of the Negro is not always sound and pure? It would be a greater wonder if these people who came out of this terrible mire pit were sound and pure. Education is the only thing that will lift the Negro to a point of self-efficiency and self-respect. The Negro is going to rise by acquiring education, skill, and a high sense of honor. Facts show that education has the same good effect upon the Negro that it has upon the white race, but we have got to be patient with the Negro of the South."

Dr. Washington was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His address was forceful and inspiring. He indicated the marvelous advancement made by the Negro race during the past forty years, and portrayed vividly the many difficulties members of his race had overcome in their upward strivings.

He said in part: "In the present stage of Negro development it is most important that all of us stick to the fundamentals of civilization and of racial progress, without which no race can get upon its feet and take its place in useful endeavors. Whenever I am at home I seldom let a week pass without digging in the soil, coming in direct contact with the cows, the fowls, the pigs,—that is, I like to be sure I touch the real things of nature as often as I can.

"There is one thing about the black race that perhaps is not true in so large a degree of any other race. That is: the Negro wants education, and wherever a schoolhouse is opened for him the Negro will fill the house. Through the efforts of the sundreds and thousands of men and women who have gone out from such institutions as Tuskegee, Hampton, Snow Hill, Fisk and Talladega, the Negro has made wonderful progress. So rapid has been his progress along material lines that the Negro race owns in the United States an acreage of land that is equal to the combined acreage of the kingdom of Holland and Belgium. Not only this, but the Negro owns and operates 121 drug stores and 31 banks. Within forty years the Negro race, through the help of friends North and South, and his own efforts, has blotted out fifty-six per cent. of his illiteracy.

"Everywhere I urge the leaders of my race not to suffer themselves to grow bitter or discouraged. The embittered race, like the individual, loses a large proportion of its power to influence the world for good. The world shuns an embittered people as it does an individual. It is only by self-control, and hard work, patience, courage and the exhibition of generosity of spirit are we to win our battles. Ignorance and racial hatred never solved a single problem. So

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

long as we are continuing to give the people more light and skill and a higher degree of a Christian spirit, we are traveling in the right direction."

After Dr. Washington's address, the twenty-one colored students now in Harvard University held an informal reception in the spacious rooms of Walter S. Buchanan, of Alabama, and E. F. Tyson, of Washington, D. C., in Walter Hastings Hall.

Dr. Washington in an address to them emphasized the importance of young Negro college men striving to achieve individual success before attempting to solve the entire race problem. He said a single individual success is a better contribution to the solution of the race problem than a hundred speeches delivered by men who had never achieved anything worth while in their lifetime. He told a story of an inetrview he had with a friend whom he had not seen for twenty years. This friend declared that he had not found time to buy land or purchase a house or accumulate any tangible property of any sort. He was even then in tattered garb. He had not found time to do these things, because he had devoted all his talent and energy to an attempt to solve the race problem, and he had traveled all over the country in his effort.

Dr. Washington was very much pleased with the type of young men now at Harvard. They represent the Western and Southern States. It was noticed that not a single young man belongs in Boston. The following named young men made up the company: The guests, besides Dr. Washington, were Booker T. Washington, Jr., and Charles Alexander, editor of Alexander's Law School Students; M. W. Bullock, Malden, Mass.; W. O. Tyler, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Macbeth, Charleston, S. C.; H. R. Miller, New York city.

Medicine—C. Richardson, G. W. S. Ish, Little Rock, Ark.; L. E. Wel-

Continued on 4th page.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

The surprise is not that a "white church" does not want "colored" members, but because that church is situated in the North, that section whose people love each other so much.

During the Easter holidays our city will be visited by 300 Canadian teachers. The President will receive them in a body.

Rev. William J. Waytes, a graduate from the theological department ment of Howard University, is meeting with success as an evangelist.

The meetings at Shiloh Baptist Church, Hartford, conducted by Rev. Toliver, of this city, were largely attended.

Trinity College, at Athens, a Congregational school, as destroyed by fire last week.

The Florida Sentinel says that Judge M. W. Gibbs, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has made a personal contribution of $50 toward the Douglass Memorial Homestead Fund.

It is stated that Prof. Booker T. Washington has accepted the invitation of Dean G. W. Hubbard to deliver the annual address before the graduating classes of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, the evening of March 29.

The Advocate thinks that "Negro editors will not be able to render the race any valuable service by fighting each other."

Rev. D. J. Lauders, who died on March 8, filled the position as president of Biddle University for more than fifteen years. He was the founder of the Afrıco-American Presbyterian, which paper he edited for twenty-eight years. He was a faithful worker.

It is thought that trains will begin running in and out of a section of the new Union Raiiroad Station about May 1.

The large brown Alaskan bear at the National Zoological Park was officially weighed by the authorities last week. The bear weighed 970 pounds, which is a gain of 80 pounds during the year.

A telephone message received here from Marysville, Cal., last Tuesday stated that the water had broken over the levee and that the entire city was being flooded.

It is said that Claude Smith, 16 years of age, the first and only colored member of the High School at Booville, Ind., defeated his classmates, numbering 21, in a recent examination.

The Sentinel says that a Negro college which will turn out professional servant girls, domestics who can read Greek and play the piano, was recently established at Greenwood, Miss.

It is said that two members of the Ives family of Hampton, Va., were killed as a result of ptomaine poisoning caused by eating canned peaches.

Health officials at Pittsburg began cleaning up the flood sections last Monday to prevent typhoid fever.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has brought Hartford to the front by legalizing "Jim crow" barber shops. The North is falling in line and will soon eclipse the South.

COLORED BOY WINS AMHERST CUP

Arthur L. Curtis, son of Dr. A. W. Curtis, a well-known colored surgeon of this city, who is a member of the class of '08, Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., was awarded the famous Amherst Cup for the best individual debater in annual joint debate of the Adelphi and Gamma Sigma Debating Societies, held Friday evening, March 15. This is the most-coveted prize offered at this noted school, and it is the first time that the Amherst Cup has been won by a junior classman. The subject of the debate in question was "Resolved, That further restriction of European immigration is undesirable." Young Curtis is said to have handled his side of the argument with the ease and skill of a veteran. Mrs. Namah Curtis, fiscal agent of the Negro Exhibit of the Jamestown Exhibition, who had been to Boston on business connected with her department, was present and witnessed her son's notable triumph.

BIRTHPLACE OF LEE

OLD FAMILY MANSION STILL STANDING IN VIRGINIA.

Home Where Great General of the Confederacy First Saw Light of Day a Fine Example of Colonial Architecture.

Richmond, Va.—Robert E. Lee was born one hundred years ago in Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va. Who, gazing upon his secluded and now somewhat neglected home, could fancy the child born to it would stand revealed a century later as one of the world's greatest generals and one of its noblest men?

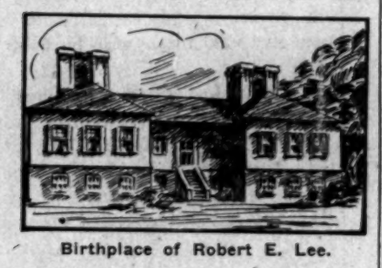
This first mansion of the family in the New World was built in the early years of the eighteenth century by Thomas Lee, fifth son of Richard Lee, whose father, Col. Richard Lee, was the first of his house to go to the Virginia colony. Col. Lee left his English home, in Shropshire, in 1641, forced by his loyalty to the royal cause to abandon his native land.

The American home was named after the family estate in England. Proud might its founder have been had he known that Stratford on the Potomac would witness the birth of many men of his line who would stand forth as leaders of men in peace and in war—men loyal enough to the country of their adoption to make and administer its best laws and to stand for their state even in a losing cause.

The builder of Stratford was president and commander-in-chief of the Colony of Virginia, and after serving in this capacity for some time the king made him governor by royal appointment. A flat tombstone in a grove near the house covers the graves of his wife and himself. It is inscribed:

"Here lies buried the Hon. Col. Thomas Lee, who died November 14, 1750, aged 60 years, and his beloved wife, Mrs. Hannah Lee. She departed this life January 25, 1749."

President Lee had six sons, who all grew to honorable and honored manhood. They were Philip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William and Arthur. Two of these brothers were



Birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Philip Ludwell Lee, eldest son of the founder of Straford, and its inheriter, had a daughter, Matilda, who became the first wife of her cousin, somewhat removed. "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, and they made their home in Stratford. Here, after his first wife's death, "Lighthorse Harry" brought his second bride, Miss Ann Carter. She became the mother of Robert E. Lee on January 19, 1807.

The home in which Gen. Lee and his distinguished forbears were born and reared readily lends itself to a mental picture of its distinguished past, for it is still well preserved in many of its features. It is a massive pile of English brick, constructed in the form of the letter "H." It is almost ruggedly simple, and is unique in architecture from the high basement to the two great clusters of chimneys on the roof. No ornamental feature beautifies or mars its substantial simplicity. It stands solidly and squarely on its firm foundation, as did its builders and residents throughout all their generations.

Like most of the colonial mansions of the south, the house has two fronts, the more formal northern approach and that opening upon the broad, shaded pleasure grounds fronting upon the river. Stratford contains 18 large rooms.

Old Stratford, standing amid the thousand acres which is now its dower, presents a typical Virginia picture. The house and its immediate grounds are surrounded by a high brick wall, now broken in many places. The two original front gateways must have been elaborate, as remnants of carved sandstone columns and caps are to be seen strewn on the grass around the present utilitarian entrance.

Some distance from each of the four corners of the house stand small brick outhouses, like satellites around their major luminary. These were the kitchen, servants' quarters and offices.

The place of worship attended by the Lees was old Yeocomico Episcopal church, which celebrated last June its bi-centennial anniversary. It is 16 miles from Stratford, but in the old plantation days time as well as money was plentiful and distance a small item of consideration.

Southern Chivalry.

He was an old negro who had imbibed some of the traditional southern politeness. He was sitting in a crowded car when a lady entered it and looked about for a seat. He immediately arose and, bowing, offered her his place. Scanning his spare figure and white hair, she said:

"But I do not wish to deprive you of your seat."

With chivalrous tone and a deep bow he replied:

"There's no depravity, madam, no depravity."

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,
Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.
Robert Kelser, Secretary.
R. T. Hill, Treasurer.
Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.
Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.
John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.
Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a corsect and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated $100,00 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her resiednce, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.
528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit .....
Name of owner .....
P. O. Address .....
Remarks .....
.....
.....
.....
Value of Article .....

GIVES BIG FARM TO NIECE.

Relatives and Church in Controversy Over Property Worth $50,000.

Champaign, Ill.—The village of Homer in the southern part of this county, is excited over the extraordinary gift made by Josiah Gorham, an aged resident of that place to his niece and housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Pyatt, the gift being his entire property, consisting of 320 acres of land, valued at $175 an acre. Mrs. Pyatt will have a hard time retaining the gift, however, as Gorham's son Henry, who lives in Champaign, has filed a suit in the circuit court, charging Mrs Pyatt with obtaining the property by undue influence. It is only two months ago that the woman invited her aged uncle to come from Champaign, where he had been living with his son, to establish a home in the village of Homer, where she could care for him. He readily consented, as did the son, who, however, demanded a contract from her in regard to compensation. This was agreed to, but for some reason was never written out. Rev. O. K. Doney, a Christian minister, walked into the Citizens' bank at Homer and told the cashier, Perle Wiggins, who attended to the business affairs of Josiah Gorham, that Mr. Gorham had made over his farm to Mrs. Pyatt, who would devote a part of it to foreign missionary work in the Christian church. Wiggins communicated with the son, Henry Gorham, and the latter at once instituted suit. He will allege that the old man is incapable of attending to his own affairs, and that he did not know what he was doing.

GUN HAS PECULIAR HISTORY.

Cannon Once Owned by Russians Presents Grewsome Record.

Seattle, Wash.—A gun of grewsome history is the old cannon which occupies a post on the after-deck of the tug Favorite, which plies Puget sound. Guns have grewsome histories, but the Russian cannon dates back to a time and place when atrocities were common. On account of its interesting history it will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle in 1909. Here is the story, as told by the sailors of Puget sound to the awe-stricken cabin boys:

When Russia owned Alaska the government was at Sitka, and the Russian cruiser Politkovsky was the guardian of law and order. The Politkovsky carried a complement of French cannon of the latest make, and was a formidable fighting craft. While on a voyage of exploration, in the neighborhood of what is now Valdez, the Indians attacked the crew, but were beaten off without much difficulty.

In the melee, however, two of the politkovsky's sailors were killed, and it so happened that two Indians were captured. In revenge for the death of the sailors the captain of the warship ordered the captives tied to the mouth of the cannon and the cannon fired

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.
F. H. KRAMER.
Florist and Decorator.
J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.
$1.00—For Hire—$1.00.
Julius Cohen,
1104 7th street, N. W.

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HOLMES' HOTEL,
No. 333 Virginia Ave., S.W.

Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.
Good Rooms and Lodging, 50., 75c. and $1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a Call
James Otoway Holmes, Prop.
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Annual

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DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

725 7th Street, N rthwest

BETWEEN G[&]H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid GoldWatches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

D-769

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTER OF OLD FURI SIM WHISKEY

James F. Oyster,

The Leading Place in the City for
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

OFFICE

Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls in any square of the District of Columbia that has been 75 per cent improved without consent of the Health Officer, without this consent of the Health Officer, of the District.

The Cathedral of the P. E. Church of the D. C. will be located at St. Alban's, on the Tennallytown road. It was will be 500 feet long and of Gothic style.

Members of the Metropolitan police must reside in the D. C., according to the opinion of Corporation Council Thomas neglect to obtain the same $10 fine.

The farmer in the long run is the main in this country. The amounts produced by him during the last year received $2,320,000,000, while the R. R. $1,200,000,000.

IS MAN OF BUSINESS

COMPOSER OF "SALOME" DEMANDS HIGH ROYALTIES.

Something of the Personal Side of Richard Strauss—Is a Hard Worker and Fond of Domestic Life—How He Won Over Kaiser.

New Orleans.—Richard Strauss, composer of the opera "Salome," the most talked of musician of the day, is noted for his business sense. He is now trying to introduce here, as he has in Europe, the requirement of paying a royalty for every one of his songs that is sung in public.

He receives a royalty, of course, for all his symphonic works and he wants to arrange matters in such a way that he will be able to collect from every manager or singer the sum of five dollars or more for the privilege of performing one of his songs. He has done this in Germany and he demanded a royalty from the Boston Symphony Orchestra when he was engaged for $750 to conduct the annual concert for the benefit of the orchestra's pension fund. He got his own honorarium and a royalty for some of the songs sung by his wife and for his other compositions.

Naturally he will be able to introduce the royalty rule with his new songs only, since those already published are free to anybody who can buy a copy.

One of the stories told about the composer emphasizes this characteristic. He had been to Dresden to attend a rehearsal of "Salome" and on his return to Berlin was met by his son. The little boy ran up to greet his father at the station.

"Papa," he cried, "did you get your honorarium for conducting the rehearsal?"

"Now, my boy," he said, stooping to kiss his brow, "now I know you are a true son of mine."

Strauss' earnings from his composition have already been enormous.

RICHARD STRAUSS.
(German Musician, Composer of the Famous "Salome.")

He receives more than any other composer ever did for his works. Puccini is one of the most popular of contemporary composers, but he receives for "La Boheme," "Tosca" and "Madame Butterfly" at the Metropolitan only $150 for every performance. They are operas that last an entire evening.

When the production of "Salome" was first suggested to the intendant of the Royal opera in Berlin he would have none of it. "Feursnoth" had aroused the indignation of the empress and had not won success with the public sufficient to compensate for her displeasure.

The composer determined that the Royal opera house should take his opera. So he composed two military marches. Through his influence as conductor of the Royal opera house he managed to have himself invited to court. The emperor wanted to hear the new military compositions. Strauss stepped to the piano to play them.

"Would your majesty permit that I remove my coat?" the pianist asked.

His majesty gave permission, and the composer set to work to play the music as well as he could. He put so much effort into it that the emperor was delighted.

It was not long after that musical session that "Salome" was pronounced fit for production at the Royal Prussian theater.

The composer lives in Charlottenburg, and his life is as quiet as the "Sinfonia Domestica" indicated. He is a man of very abstemious habits and drinks only a glass or two of beer every day. Wine he takes only at formal dinners. Three or four cigarettes give him all the tobacco he needs.

His summers are spent in Margaretstein, in the Bavarian Tyrol. He does much of his work there, although he devotes nearly every evening when he does not conduct at the opera to composition at home, beginning usually at seven and continuing until midnight.

He carries a miniature score always with him and composes with a pencil. It is never necessary for him to revise the work, which is finished when he puts his ideas on paper.

He frequently sits surrounded by his family and friends, especially in the summer, and composes while they are about him. His passion is skat, which he plays in his hours of diversion. He has often confessed that he is writing for money and hopes as soon as possible to write an opera which will enable him to travel and compose without being disturbed by his routine duties as conductor.

PRETTY GIRLS HUNT SOLONS.

Using New Methods to Secure Woman Suffrage in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Satisfied now that arguments will do no good, Iowa women have determined to try blandishments in order to get a law through the legislature giving them the right to vote. Petitions, submitted annually for 20 years, have been met with refusals. Last year the women came nearest to success since the beginning of the agitation—the house passed it, and it might have passed in the senate if the legislature hadn't adjourned before the bill was reached.

This year the women have enlisted the aid of all the pretty girls and women in the state. They have used up all the argument and logic they possessed in a pamphlet which has been placed in the hands of every member. Now they have something better. A series of banquets have been arranged for all the doubtful members of the legislature, and already innumerable little dinners and suppers have been given and the plan is apparently working nicely. Pretty girls are using their blandishments upon the bachelors of the legislature. Smiles and, perhaps, who knows, kisses are being utilized in place of arguments with the men who won't see. Influence is being used with the wives and daughters of the legislators and also the sweethearts. All have combined in one final campaign for woman's rights. And this year the women—the Political Equality clubs of the state—feel confident of success. If they don't succeed this time—well, they won't give up, but they will feel mightily discouraged.

MICE TERRORIZE A HORSE.

Cats Protect Pet Equine of Kansas City Fire Department.

Kansas City, Mo.—"Why do you keep so many cats around the station?" John McNarrey, chief of the fire department in the west side, was asked recently.

"So that Ben can sleep soundly," replied Chief McNarrey.

Ben is one of the fire horses. He is a big bay, kind and gentle. One great trouble Ben has is a constant fear of rats and mice. The instant a rat pokes its head up through a crack in the floor or ventures up too near Ben he throws his front feet on top of a railing, which stands two feet from the floor, and there he stands until the mouse or rat disappears.

"Talk about a woman making a fuss over a mouse, but a woman isn't in it compared with Ben," Chief McNarrey said recently. "That horse can make more fuss over a mouse than a room full of women. He climbs on top of that railing with his front feet and stamps on the floor with his hind feet. That horse dreams about rats. But Ben is the best horse in the department, and we humor him."

Ben and the cats work together. When the horse begins climbing on the railing and making all kinds of noise, the cats have learned that there is a mouse in Ben's corner. They come from all parts of the station and the frightened horse is soon at peace again.

COMET'S TAIL IS HARMLESS.

More Sun Spots Coming, but Earth Is Safe, Says Prof. Brashear.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Prof. John A. Brashear, the Allegheny astronomer, says another big sun spot is due. He observed five small spots. There is a possibility that the large one that is coming will disintegrate, but the present indications are it will be at hand. Its full effect will not be perceived on the earth for some time, when there may be electrical disturbances caused by the great solar phenomenon.

The spot should make its appearance in the western part of the sun. It will then gradually move toward the central meridian, arriving there in five or six days.

Prof. Brashear says the statement of Prof. Mateucci, of the Mount Vesuvius observatory, Italy, that the earth will be in danger if it is struck by the ttail of a new comet recently discovered is nonsense. The Italian astronomer declares that the substance of the comet just discovered will come in contact with the earth's atmosphere toward the end of March, with consequences probably disastrous to the world. The professor's opinion is that the danger will be brief but acute. He fears the atmosphere will be ignited and that death will follow.

CACTUS IS GOOD FODDER.

Scientists Prove Value of Burbank's Latest Plant Development.

Berkshire, Cal.—Experiments just completed by M. E. Jaffa, head of the department of nutrition and foods at the university, show that a new species of thornless cactus has properties as fodder for cattle which will equal many of the desert grasses. The tests were made at the request of Luther Burbank, the originator of the new species of plant, and have proved to the full the great importance of the new plant as a fodder for cattle in the waste lands. Prof. Jaffa's report on the experiment has just been completed, and will be forwarded to Burbank in a few days.

A short time ago five species of the plant were sent to the agricultural station here to determine the food value. The series of experiments carried on by Prof. Jaffa show that the new plant carries nutritive powers equal to three-quarters that of alfalfa.

HARD COAL CENTENARY

TO BE CELEBRATED BY WILKESBARRE, PA., NEXT YEAR.

Anthracite First Burned in Open Grate on February 11, 1808—Supposed Original Fireplace Found to Be a Duplicate.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—On February 11, 1908, Wilkesbarre is to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the day on which anthracite coal was first burned in an open grate. Incidentally the ruthless searcher after facts has shown that what was supposed to be history was merely tradition, for it has been learned that the original grate is not now in existence and that the grate now carefully preserved in the Fell House in Wilkesbarre as the original is a duplicate which was placed in the original fireplace in 1878.

Before the experiment made by Judge Jesse Fell in his tavern in Wilkesbarre and Easton turnpike, now Northampton street, anthracite coal was held to be of little value, for it was thought that it would not burn, except under forced draught. By burning anthracite in an open grate Judge Fell opened the way to an industry which now gives employment to 168,000 men, who produced 60,000,000 tons of anthracite annually, and which has given millions of dollars in royalties to the owners of the lands.

Just 50 years after his experiment four young men were traveling toward Wilkesbarre. One of them was a grandson of Judge Fell. He had that day been reading in an old copy of a well known Masonic book an account of the experiment made by his grandfather. When he mentioned it one of the members of the party recalled that the experiment had been made just 50 years before. The young men determined that something must be done to celebrate the occasion.

When they arrived in Wilkesbarre they called a public meeting, to be held in the same old tavern in which Judge Fell made his experiment. The four young men were James Plater Dennis, a grandson of Judge Fell; Henry Martyn Hoyt, afterward governor of Pennsylvania; John Butler Conyngham and Stanley Woodward, afterward a leading lawyer of the state.

Thus they became the founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological society. It is this organization that now proposes to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the experiment of Judge Fell.

It was at a meeting of the society that the facts concerning the old Jesse Fell grate were learned. A paper on "Where is the grate on which Jesse Fell made his successful experiment of burning anthracite coal?" was read before the meeting by Rev. H. E. Hayden.

Mr. Hayden has come to the conclusion that the original grate is not now in existence, and that "the only well authenticated grate extant belonging to Judge Fell" is that heretofore known as the Kiernan or Eick grate and now in the possession of the society.

Concerning the original grate as many as six statements are made. The first is that the grate was made of hickory withes. Mr. Hayden declares this untrue.

Next comes the Marble grate, so called because its claims were first put forth by Col. J. M. C. Marble, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles. He states that while visiting his grandfather at Wyoming he was told the story of Judge Fell's experiment.

According to this story some iron bars were set in the old chimney, which is still in existence in the Fell house, bricks were piled in front and on the sides and on the iron bars a fire of hickory wood was built. Coal was then procured and placed on the fire, and it burned nicely.

Judge Fell was so pleased, the story continues, that he took out this grate and had another more substantial one made on the following day. This, then, disposes of the original grate.

In 1858 there was no grate in the fireplace. The projectors of the historical society secured from a Mr. Carpenter an old grate which had been used by Judge Fell and placed it in the fireplace for this celebration. The old grate was worn out, and whether it was the one made by Judge Fell after his first experiment or what became of it afterward is not known.

Later in Judge Fell's life he married a widow named Culver. When in 1830 they moved from the old Fell house they took the grate with them, and this is the grate now in the possession of the Historical society.

The old grate now in the original fireplace at the Fell house, was, according to Capt. Calvin Parsons placed in the fireplace by him in 1878 when a centennial celebration was held for the Wyoming massacre.

When in 1906 the original tavern was torn down the old fireplace and chimney were preserved intact and now occupy a place of honor in the new building.

Whiskers Burned; Gets $101.

Wellston, O.—Samuel Beatty, 76 years old, has been awarded damages of $101 by the circuit court against the Southern Ohio Gas company for the loss of a luxuriant growth of whiskers, burned off in a gas explosion in this city two years ago. E. S. Gilliland received $6,000 for injuries received in the same explosion.

COAL KILLS WOOL INDUSTRY.

Pennsylvania County Gradually Loses Business by Discovery.

Washington, Pa.—Washington county people were once wont to point with pride to the fact that their county was the first in the United States in the production of wool. This proud boast can no longer be made for the reason that worthless dogs have driven many of the leading wool growers of the county out of business.

Scarcely a day passes that does not bring some Washington county farmer to the county seat with his demand for damages for the reason that his flocks have been raided by dogs. In the office of the county commissioners are pending claims for such losses which cannot be paid for a year of more. The fund from which such damages are paid is provided for by a tax on the dogs of the county.

Sheep once raided by dogs, even though they escape with their lives, are never worth anything again. They become so thoroughly frightened that in time they die, it is said, from nervous prostration.

Another reason assigned for the deterioration of the industry in Washington county is the fact that men trained by years of experience in raising sheep are fast disappearing by reason of old age. The younger generation, it is said, is so busy accumulating money that they have not the patience of their fathers, and for that reason neglect their flocks for other interests.

In lamenting the decline of the once foremost industry in the county one of the old-time woolgrowers made the remark that it was a sad day for Washington county when the discovery was made that the vast bituminous coalbeds with which the entire county is underlaid might be turned into money. "In ten years," said he, "we will never even remember that Washington county was once the foremost county in the United States in the production of sheep and wool."

FEELS PAIN IN BURIED HAND.

Relief Comes When Fingers Are Exhumed and Straightened Out.

Gallipolis, O.—The case of Robert Wolf of Couch, W. Va., is another link in the theory that the several members of the human body do not rest painlessly in the grave unless put away in a perfectly natural position. Mr. Wolf, while out hunting, shot his right hand, mangling it badly. Doctors from Point Pleasant were summoned and amputated the hand above the wrist. The member was buried, but for some time afterward the injured man was restless and could not sleep, and was worried. He did not complain about his arm hurting him, but said that his hand pained him very much. He showed his relatives with his left hand the shape his right hand was in when it was buried.

The pain increasing, and Mr. Wolf still complaining, Mr. Phillip Wolf, a brother, and another went to the place where the hand was buried, dug up the box, and found the hand cramped in exactly the position described by Mr. Wolf. The fingers were carefully straightened out and the hand placed back in the box in such manner that there was no pressure anywhere and reburied. The injured man at once became easier and said that his hand did not hurt him except for a slight feeling above the thumb.

Physicians explain that the sensation of a severed arm or foot being in place, when in fact it is cut off and buried is caused by the nerves at the end of the wound. They do not explain, however, how a man may think his fingers hurt him when he no longer has them.

STATION HAS THAW'S NAME.

Illinois Central Many Years Ago Honored Noted Defendant's Father.

Bloomington, Ill.—Just at this time, when the Thaw trial is attracting so much attention, it is interesting to recall that a town on the Springfield division of the Illinois Central southeast of here was named many years ago after Jacob Thaw, the millionaire father of the famous defendant. He was a heavy purchaser of the bonds of the road and was honored by the adoption of his name for one of the new towns.

Shortly after the road was built the Thaw family made an inspection tour. The tour took place in the winter and the train was stalled by snow. By a curious coincidence the Thaw coach stopped near the station, and when the name was descried from the windows there was much wonderment. A path was shoveled from the train to the depot and the party took refuge there until relief came.

Rev. J. D. McCaughrey, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Streator, was a schoolmate of Harry Thaw at Wooster, O., in 1887. He recalls that young Thaw was always regarded as something of a "freak" and as a boy who had been spoiled by indulgent parents and not possessing very strong character. He was bright, but not studious.

Cigars Made Before War.

Reading, Pa.—A batch of cigars that were made before the civil war has just been found stored away in the old Schnader homestead near Mohnion. The find was made by James F. Schnader, who immediately reported it to Deputy Revenue Collector Cranston. There were 1,000 cigars in the batch, made in 1859, and all were in a good state of preservation.

Only a little while ago another box of cigars, made about the same date, were found in the old Keinert homestead, in Hereford township.

HAULING FARM CROPS

FIGURES ON TRANSPORTATION BY WAGON.

Interesting Statistics Prepared by Department of Agriculture—Average Cost of Carrying Wheat 19 Cents Per Ton Per Mile.

Washington.—At an early date the United States department of agriculture will issue Bulletin 49 of the bureau of statistics, prepared by Frank Andrews, transportation expert of the division of foreign markets. This bulletin is a report on the cost of hauling crops from nearly 1,900 counties and cover practically the entire farming area of the country.

The average cost to the farmer of hauling wheat from farms to shipping points is given as nine cents per 100 pounds, the average distance hauled is 9.4 miles, and the average wagon load of wheat weighs 3,333 pounds, thus containing about 55 bushels. For cotton the average load is 1,702 pounds, distance from shipping point 11.8 miles, and cost of hauling 16 cents per 100 pounds. Reduced to terms of cost per ton per mile the rate for wheat is 19 cents and for cotton 27 cents.

The highest cost of haul is for wool, which is carried on an average 39.8 miles from farm or ranch to shipping point at a rate of 44 cents per 100 pounds for the entire distance. The lowest cost for any one product is for hemp, which is hauled from farms to shipping points at an average cost of six cents per 100 pounds, the distance hauled being 5.2 miles and the average load of hemp weighing 3,393 pounds.

For the entire distance from farm to shipping point corn, oats and barley are each hauled at an average cost of seven cents per 100 pounds; hay, flaxseed, rye and timothy seed, eight cents; wheat, potatoes and beans, nine cents; tobacco and live hogs, ten cents; rice, hops and buckwheat, 11 cents; apples and peanuts, 12 cents; vegetables (other than potatoes) and cotton seed, 15 cents; cotton and fruit (other than apples), 16 cents; and wool, 44 cents.

Except in the case of wool, practically all costs represent the expense incurred by farmers in hauling their own produce. Wool is hauled in the Rocky mountains largely by regular freight wagons, and the wool growers pay for the hauling at varying rates per 100 pounds.

The total tonnage of farm products hauled on country roads in the United States is not known, but of 12 leading products it is estimated that nearly 50,000,000 tons were hauled from farms during the crop year 1905-6, at a cost of about $85,000,000, or more than five per cent. of their value at local markets. Of this traffic, 40,000,000 tons represent the weight of corn, wheat and cotton, and the cost of hauling these three products was $70,000,000.

CURFEW LAW HITS WOMEN.

Indian Territory Teachers Rebel at Nine O'Clock Order.

Muskogee, I. T.—"We won't stand it! Let them go and get old maids if they want old maid school teachers," said a petite young school teacher to a group of her fellow teachers, and she stamped her foot when she said it.

This was all because the school board has applied the curfew law to school teachers of Muskogee. From Tulsa and McAlester comes information that the school board at each place has made a similar order.

The boards of education in these towns have decided that the teachers in the public schools must cut society five nights out of the week at least. The boards have given it out that they do not expect to see the teachers out after nine o'clock at night through the school week, and they do not add that the teachers are at liberty the other nights.

This order has created a storm in the towns mentioned. Some of the teachers are in open rebellion, and say they will go where they please and when, and some of them have done so, but it is noticed they are waiting with some apprehension for the next meeting of the board.

GIRL BARBER IS BUSY.

Young and Old Men of Ohio Town Are Acting Real Giddy.

Hamilton, O.—After completing a course of study in a tonsorial academy in Cincinnati, Miss Minnie Boone, aged 23, a prepossessing young woman of Maud's Station, Butler county, returned to her native village last week and opened up a neat tonsorial parlor in the staid old Butler county hamlet.

Success marked the first day's business, and Miss Boone has made a tenstrike. It is even hinted that the men of Maud's Station love to linger in the comfort of the barber chair, and the run on hair tonics made by some of the bachelor residents has been a matter of comment.

Sea foams are all the rage, and the old time shampoo is being revived. Facial massage is also growing popular, and instead of the hitherto weekly Saturday afternoon visit to the man barber of the village of Maud's it is said that some of the youths and "old bucks" have taken to having their faces shaved and whiskers trimmed two and even three times a week.

CHIEF OPERATOR AT FIFTEEN.

Richard Quigley of Rhode Island a Prodigy in Art of Telegraphy.

Newport, R. I.—Newport claims to have produced the youngest telegrapher and a veritable prodigy in Richard Quigley, who, thought only 15 years of age, is the chief operator in the postal office at New Bedford. Indeed, he was only 14 when he was made manager of the postal branch at the Newport Casino, where he received and transmitted messages of great importance filed by summer residents, some of them requiring absolute accuracy, as they dealt with big business deals and other propositions of great moment. Quigley was not 15

RICHARD QUIGLEY.
(He Is a Chief Telegraph Operator, Although But 15 Years Old.)

when he was sent to his present berth in New Bedford.

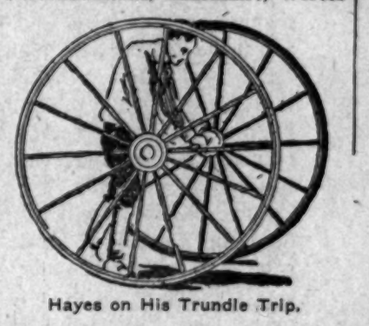
Young Quigley became a messenger boy, and in his spare time he was always at the key listening and trying to reproduce the dots and dashes on a dummy key nearby. He learned with remarkable rapidity, and he is now one of the fastest senders in the service. In sending long press dispatches he is especially proficient.

When, early last autumn, "Dick" was drafted from the Newport office to go to New Bedford, his parents, having in mind his youth, demurred. In an emergency, however, they permitted him to go temporarily. Then they consented to his taking the place permanently if he could come home to report every Saturday. This was acquiesced in, and young Quigley spends every Sunday with his parents here.

TRUNDLING THROUGH ENGLAND.

Queer Feat, Undertaken on a Wager, by a Portsmouth Blacksmith.

London. — During the next few weeks Mr. W. R. Hayes, a Portsmouth blacksmith, will be engaged in an attempt to accomplish a remarkable feat. For a substantial wager he has undertaken to trundle two six-foot carriage wheels from Portsmouth to Newcastle-on-Tyne and back. Hayes hopes to cover on an average of 20 miles a day. Sunday he observes as a day of rest. He is accompanied by his trainer, and is to pass through Sussex, Kent, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Lancashire, Worces-



Hayes on His Trundle Trip.

tershire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall and Hampshire. The journey is to be completed in a hundred days.

Doubting Willie.

Many a teacher has found himself repeating year after year some favorite story without considering the logic of it until called to halt by a small boy listener. So it was with Mr. Frisbie when he told his pupils this year as usual of a certain Roman athlete who every morning swam the Tiber three times.

As the details of this achievement burst upon him, little Willie Barnes nudged his next neighbor and snickered audibly. The professor undertook to rebuke him.

"Willie," said he, "you seem to see something very humorous in this. Will you explain to the class what it is? Do you doubt that he could swim the river three times?"

"No, sir, it ain't that!" gasped little Willie. "But I was wondering why he didn't make it four times, so as to get back to the side where his clo'es were."

Miseries of Managers.

Stage Manager—Great snakes! Stop! Don't move that scene yet.

Supe—It's most time.

"Don't touch it. Juliet is there dead in the tomb. If you move that canvas it will let in a draft, and she'll sneeze."—N. Y. Weekly.

Signals.

"Do you think they are trying to send us signals from Mars?"

"Never mind about the signals from Mars," said the railway man. "If we can keep track of the block signals on this planet we'll be doing very well."

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FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER OF OHIO

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, OF NEW YORK

DOING HARM.

This useless agitation of the school question by irresponsible people and interlopers is doing the citizens harm. When The Bee says citizens it means those who are interested in the welfare of the public schools. Take, for instance, those who are making objections to the present school system and see what they represent. In the first instance they have neither school nor property interests. They pay neither real nor personal taxes. The fact is, this city is always infested with a class of useless interlopers who are *persona non grata* at their own homes and a set of impostors upon the bona fide citizens of Washington. The Bee still maintains that those who are the Board of Education, that a large number of the white members and probably one colored member are friendly to the schools and they are doing what they can to improve their condition. Take, if you please, Dr. Chancellor, against whom there has been some criticism. What has he done? In the first place, he corrected the evils which the citizens have complained existed in the Normal School. He is endeavoring to place the colored High School upon a basis that will command respect and improve the condition of the pupils.

Attacking the Board of Education is not doing Prof. Cardozo any good. If the people want to help him The Bee would suggest to the responsible citizens to represent Mr. Cardozo's claim to the superintendent and ask him to reconsider his recommendation of dismissal upon the following grounls:

First—The Board of Education has exonerated him of every count in the charges but one and that one charge upon which he was convicted was the anonymous letter, which it is alleged by him that he did not write.

Second—If he did not write it and the charges in that letter are untrue, ask the Board to give him the benefit of the doubt by suspending him for a definite period, after which time ask for his reinstatement.

The Bee is of the opinion that the Board would at least give him a rehearing and if a plausible and reasonable presentation is made, The Bee has no doubt but that such showing would be favorably considered by the Board and the superintendent. The Bee has reasons to believe that every white member of the Board of Education has the greatest amount of sympathy for Prof. Cardozo, and while a majority of them voted for his removal, that same majority, it is firmly believed will treat a petition from the people with respect and consideration. Dr. Chancellor and the Board of Education have been grossly misrepresented by irresponsible sharks and Prof. Cardozo for his own salvation if he expects or hopes for re-statement, should say to these harmless and noisy agitators that he would thank them if they would desist their useless, noisy talks. The Bee wants to say to the citizens of Washington and those in the schools that there is no cause for alarm. It cannot be denied that there is more trouble in our colored Normal School each year than there is in the white. There are more protests filed by the parents of the pupils against the colored Normal School than against the write. What is the cause? The people have asked Dr. Chancellor to investigate and he would de derelict in his duty if he did not give these protests careful consideration and an impartial investigation.

Complaint was made against the colorel High School and the moment a remedy was applied a small protest went to Congress. At the time Dr. Atwood was named as one of the members of the Board of Education it was claimed that he would not be fair. Existing conditions show that he has been the fairest and the most impartial member of the three colored members of the Board of Education.

The records of the meetings will show this condition of affairs so far as three colored members of the Board of Education are concerned. The Bee agreed with the Board of Edncation in the Cardozo case and as the evidence did not show acts of insubordination, The Bee is fair enough and charitable enough to say that he is entitled to the benefit of all doubt so far as the anonymous letter is concerned and would be glad to join a responsible Citizens' Committee and make a respectful and dignified appeal to Dr. Chancellor and the Board of Education in behalf of the removed principal.

NO EXCUSE.

Have you ever stopped and looked a young colored man in the face and ask yourself the question, What excuse can he have for his ignorant condition this day and time? Have you ever askel yourself the question, Will these conditions continue, and if so, until when? The colored man has been emancipated about forty-four years. It took about ten years for him to shake the dust of slavery out of his clothes, cut his hair and shave his face. Thirty years he consumed or threw away supporting the principles of the Republican party and pursuing political promises. Many children of the ex-slave went in pursuit of education and their grandchildren and great grandchildren are today the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The young colored man of today is less inclined towards seeking an education than the immediate offsprings of the ex-slave. Why is it, is the question. Our public streets, courts and alleys are filled with "shooters of craps." Many places where liquor is sold are the daily resorts of many. Not that The Bee objects to a man drinking liquor any more than drinking water. Those who drink liquor should have the same control over it as they do over water and one is as dangerous as the other if you indulge too freely. There is no excuse for the young colored man of today growing up in ignorance. But to the surprise of many there are today hundreds of young colored men and women who cannot read. What a shame! With every facility for obtaining an education, with our public night schools and private schools it is a shame and a disgrace to see so many of them ignorant. Many cannot write their names. The simple answer is: No Excuse.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES AND THE NEGRO.

"Upon what meat doth this, our Caesar, feed that he has grown so great?"

The Washington Tiems, an evening penny paper of Washington, D. C., established about four years ago as a contemporary and rival of the Evening Star, one of the most fair-minded and outspoken of the American press to today upon the Negro and all other questions, has recently published two short advertising paragraphs that thoroughly reveal its true character.

The Washington Times is owned and controlled by Frank A. Munsey, who also owns and controls Munsey's Magazine and the Scrap Book. The paper has from its in-

"The Times has not only not sought circulation among the colored people, but it has deliberately avoided it and in its news columns has shown emphatically that it is a paper for white people."

Locally no self-respecting Negro should be found with a copy of the Times, and throughout the country no Negro should have a place for Munsey's Magazine and the Scrap Book upon his shelf.

ception always magnified everything that would tend to injure the Negro as a race and now in an advertising folder giving facts and figures for the agent and advertiser under the caption of "Washington's Wealth," has this significant paragraph:

"Washington, the capital of the nation, has a population of 335,000, of which 95,000 are colored and are disregarded in the Times' calculations. What is said below, therefore, applies wholly to the white population."

In speaking of the character or the Times' circulation, in pointing out some of the things that are pertinent we find this:

WELL! WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The Bee has seen many peculiar and funny things and has heard many funny speeches, but the most monumental and ridiculous declaration of discrimination is the advertisement of the Washington Times, which we herewith print, received by Gaskin & Gaines, March 13:

"The Times has not only not sought circulation among colored people, but it has deliberately avoidel it, and in its news columns has shown emphatically that it is a paper for white people only."

Now, here is a paper, published in this city by white men, who declare that they neither want nor cater for the patronage of the 95,000 colored people in this community. Thi sis a cheap way to advertise this sheet, but, for the benefit of the 95,000 colored people in this city The Bee publishes the above, and it is hoped that the colored people will embrace the opportuinty by repudiating this sheet. There must be something in the colored man. If there were nothing in his this prejudiced class of poor white trash would say nothing about him, and neither would anything be said of the colored American. If a person amounts to nothing we say nothing about him. The object that we attack is in our way. So far as The Bee is concerned it doesn't need The Times in its business.

MANHOOD.

The Bee congratulates its able contemporary, The Conservator, and its colored American supporters for the fight that is being waged against the enemies of manhood rights. Editor Wilkins is a man in this fight against those demagogue Republicans who defeated Mr. F. S. Barnett for the judgeship. It is not every man who calls himself a Republican who is necessarily a friend to the colored Americans. There are men under this Administration who profess to be "dyed in the wool" Republicans, but just see how prejudiced they are against the colored Americans. In the several departments of the Government we can see more prejudice and discrimination against the colored man than ever before. What means this, at this time, The Bee does not know. The colored American must have some superior metal in him. He must possess something that is an eyesore to white Americans. At any rate the colored Americans of the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago, under the leadership of Editor Wilkins, will teach demagogues a lesson.

WEAVING THE WEB.

Slowly but surely is the Senator from Ohio weaving the web of conviction around the neck of the Administration in the Brownsville riot case. Senator Foraker has shown conclusively that a representative of the Administration went to the town of Brownsville, Texas, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the alleged riot, and instead of being fair he endeavored to have a man swear to a statement of facts that did not exist. If this is the policy of the Administration, what man is safe? It matters not what his character and reputation may be, he is liable to be convicted on perjured testimony, as is shown in the Brownsville, Texas, riot. As a matter of fact it has been conclusively shown that the colored troops had nothing to do with the alleged riot of August 13, 1906, when the Texas Rangers shot up the town and charged the colored soldiers with having committed the offense. The end is not yet.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

If reports are true there is a great deal of color prejudice in the Census Office. The recent discharge of Editor Cooper, formerly of the Colored American, who gave the Republican party some loyal support in the campaign of 1904, is very surprising to his journalistic friends. The Bee is not certain that Director North knows of the discrimination that exists in his office. The cause of so much color prejudice is not at all explained.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

If female teachers will not be protected against slanders.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans is holding a winning hand.

If some people can play successfully a double hand.

When W. Sidney Pittman and J. A. Lankford — — — — — — — —

Why colored clerks in the Census Office are not sent in the field.

Will Mr. North explain without further delay.

If there should be any exception made with "cappers."

When W. Sidney Pittman will join church.

If Mr. Robert L. Wearing intends to remain where he is and be insulted.

If he will permit the Police Department to intimidate him.

Who will succeed Craig.

Will Prof. J. D. Baltimore name the happy day.

JUST AS SHE WROTE.

Mrs. A. V. Chase, in her book "A Peculiar People," pages 41 and 43, published in 1905, says, "The South has but to put itself up as a model and the North will not be very tardy in taking a pattern." Disfranchisement had its origin in the South and "Jim crow" seed burst asunder the Southern soil, grew and went to seed in one spot in the Southland; the seed was blown broadcast, and now, not only in the South is "Jim crow" nursery, but up in the boasted North. In the city of New York there are Christians (?) who love God, but prefer not to worship in the same church with his dark-skinned brother, page 26. The decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut proves that the "Jim crow" seed from the Southern nursery have taken root in the Northern soil and are throving as well as in the nursery.

FORAKER AND OUR RIGHTS.

From the Chicago Conservator.

Bishop Alexander Walters did not mince matters in his speech at the chapel of his name the other night, and left no doubt as to his position on the doctrine of surrender. In the course of his remarks he said:

"All honor to Senator Foraker, of Ohio, the noblest Roman of them all; but for his manly and courageous stand our brave and loyal black boys might have gone down in shame and disgrace. The Senator has always had my esteem for his great abilities and his consistent attitude on all the questions affecting the Negroes.

"When we take into consideration that the Senator fought single-handed and alone the President, Secretary of War, high officials in the army and renowned Senators all in the interest of these defenseless men, without political influence or money, and has won out, our esteem and respect for him has been heightened a thousandfold. In history he will go down as one of the nation's greatest benefactors; he will take his place side by side with Thaddeus Stevens and with Charles Sumner, who in their day wrought mightily in the interest of the oppressed black man. If Negroes are to be saved, the leaders must cease to create the impression that the intelligent Negroes are indifferent to their civil and political rights. We ought to consider it our bounden duty to impress upon the nation that we are contending for every right guaranteed us by the Constitution and enjoyed by any other citizen, be they ever so white. We must not be deceived as to the intention of our enemies. It is their open and expressed purpose, as voiced by Tillman and others, to reduce us to a state of peonage. They will not concede voluntarily, or give us any of our rights.

"I here and now call upon the colored citizens of Chicago—indeed, of the whole country—to dedicate themselves anew to the work of securing their rights, with a resolve to continue until death, thus leaving to our children the heritage of a manly struggle to save them from serfdom.

"We should by a campaign of education arouse our brethren in the South to the duty of the hour. We urge those who are prepared to meet the qualifications of the revised Constitution to make application to register, and, if they are denied that privilege, then they should appeal to the courts and petition the Legislature and continue to do so until they say, like the unjust judge in the Scriptures, 'Though I fear not God, nor regard man, but because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she worry me. But they (the legislators) will say, 'Though I fear not the laws nor regard the Negroes, but because of their continual agitation, protest and petitions, we will give them their rights.' Wherever our brethren are found unprepared to meet the qualifications we must urge them to prepare to meet them. Hard and continuous work is needed."

Call a Halt Mr. Director

Continued from 1st page.

ker, Colfax, Iowa.

Class of 1907—John Russel (dental) Virginia; Ricard Binie, Jr., Carleston, S. C.; A. H. Bowser, La Mott, Pa.; Walter S. Bucanan, Troy, Alabama; H. K. Kraft, Carleston, S. C.; G. W. Harris, Topeka, Kansas; C. Ricie, Virginia, and E. F. Tyson, Wasington, D. C.

On Tuesday night Dr. Washington spoke in the First Unitarian Church, Marlborough and Berkeley street, in the interest of the Southern Industrial Institute for white youths at Camp Hill, Ala., Rev. Lyman Ward, president. Te principal address of te eve-evening was delivered by the Rev. Quincy Ewing, Napoleonville, Louisiana. After this meeting Dr. Washington met the Boston Circle of the Hampton Alumni Association, Rev. Henry J. Callis, D.D., president, at No. 2 Claremont street. Those present were Hon. William H. Lewis, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. Walter A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Walk, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Callis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Clark, Mrs. Mary C. Garrison, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Isaiah Elliott, Mr. J. H. Harris, Mr. B. S. White, Miss Georgie L. Spriggs and Dr. S. E Courtney.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Prof. W. E. Dubois is to prepare an exhibit along educational and sociological lines. He is in hearty sympathy with the Exposition idea, and realizes that in a large measure the Negro is on trial to show cause why he should not be convicted of incapacity to absorb the virus of civilization. Professor Dubois is of the opinion that whatever may be the private notion of individuals as to the policy of separation, it is now the bounden duty of every Negro to come forward as a witness for the defense.

Assurance has been given that several of the most notable of the paintings of Henry O. Tanner, which made him famous, will be on exhibition in the are department of the Negro Exhibit at Jamestown. One, now in the possession of the Wanamaker family, of Philadelphia, for which a round sum was paid, has been loaned to the Exposition Company for the occasion.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent, went to Boston this week to confer with Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mayor Fitzgerald, and to conclude arrangements for the transfer of the Crispus Attucks monument on Boston Common to the Exposition grounds at Jamestown. The use of the historic statue of the famous Revolutionary patriot was granted largely upon the recommendation of Senator Cabot Lodge, and it will occupy a conspicuous place in front of the $40,000 Negro Building.

Armstrong Manual Training School—the finest example the race has in America, of the city idea of industrial education—will have an imposing exhibit, planned by Principal W. Bruce Evans. The devices and mechanical inventions by Mr. Arthur C. Newman are among the many striking features. They are simply wonderful and must be seen in operation to be properly appreciated.

There is now enough material in sight to fill the Negro Building from cellar to garret, but as quality rather than quantity is the desideratum, the character of exhibits must, of necessity, undergo the most rigid scrutiny, to see that they are up to the standard. Exhibits of the Negro's highest capabilities will be welcomed to the last, and space will be cheerfully accorded all such articles.

The Negro Exhibit will occupy six acres of the Exposition grounds, and will have several structures for the use of concessionaires, besides the $400,00 main building.

Requests for concessions are constantly coming in, and contracts will be entered into at an early date.

The press of the country is practically a unit for the Exhibit, and enlightened public sentiment fully justifies the policy of placing our exhibits in a separate building; not to "Jim crow" the race, as the irreverent and thoughtless may assert—but to make sure that the race gets the credit due it for its skill and constructive genius.

Mr. Thomas J. Calloway, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the Negro exhibit of the Jamestown Tercentenpial Exposition, has gone to Norfolk to arrange for the establishment of headquarters for his office force, and to see to the reception of exhibits which have been coming in with gratifying rapidity from all parts of the country within the past few days. There is every indication that the Negro exhibit will be of a most creditable nature. The display of a number of inventions, electrical devices and other machinery and articles illustrative of the mechanical development of the race, to be sent from here by the Armstrong Manual Training School, under the direction of Mr. Arthur C. Newman, will be one of the striking features of the exposition.

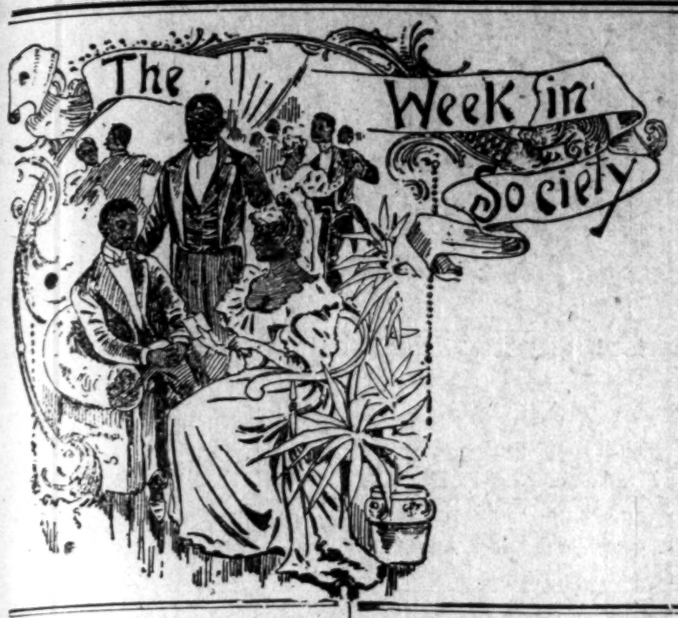
A COLORED RHODES SCHOLAR

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Allen Leroy Locke, now in his senior year at Harvard, has been recently awarded the Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, allotted this year to the State of Pennsylvania. He is a Philadelphia boy, with a distinguished record in the schools of his home city and at Harvard; and, as he was selected over a number of competitors, there is no reason to suppose that he will not creditably represent his country at the ancient English university. The Philadelphia Press points out that young Locke is one of his race who is in the third generation of liberally educated men, and that this distinction is not as unique as many may fancy. Be that as it may, his success bears eloquent witness to the possibilities open to the ambitious colored youth who is in a position, geographical or other, to avail himself of higher educational advantages on equal terms with white competitors. Such a one does not find himself cribbed and confined either in the Philadelphia schools or at Harvard or any of our greater universities. He there stands or falls on his own merits, and is allowed and encouraged to develop the best that is in him.

Young Mr. Locke found his color no bar at his American university nor will he at Oxford. His presence there will be accepted quite as a matter of course, and he will suffer from no more social or other discrimination than did the Indian prince who conquered the hearts of all England through his prowess as a cricket player. American students at Oxford have shone so refulgently as athletes as to cause a doubt as to whether they will win their share of those scholastic triumphs which have not yet come to be despised at Oxford. Mr. Locke's announcement that he intends to devote himself solely to study while in England encourages the hope that if it is true that the present Rhodes scholars have been sacrificing brain to brawn the current will soon set in in the other direction.

The Crispus Attucks monument on the Boston Commons will be transferred to the Exposition grounds at Jamestown.



Mrs. Eda White, the mother of Mr. C. P. T. White,editor of the Rock Hill Messenger, died at her home, Cornwell, S. C., Wednesday, March 13. She was a model mother and wife.

Prof. E. C. Campbell, who was called to this city by the recent illness of his mother, is connected with the Sumner High School of St. Louis.

It is very funny that so many people celebrate their birthday anniversaries and never tell what anniversary is celebrated.

Mrs. Mary Wray, says the Seattle Republican of last week, celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary the 25th of last month. Mrs. Wray was born in Virginia and is the widow of Rev. R. Wray, of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wray is now residing at 3938 Midvale avenue, Freemont, Wash.

The preacher who claims that it is sacrilegious because some secret socitey men handle the Bible is more righteous than our blessed Lord, who ate with sinners.

Miss Elizabeth Harlow has an excellent article in The Colored World, Columbus, Ohio, on "The Race Question." Her solution of the question is plain and easily comprehended.

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis appeared to advantage last Monday evening before a large audience at the Metropoliton Baptist Church. Quite a handsome sum was realized for the benefit of the Helping Hand Club.

Mr. F. D. McCracken, secretary to Congressman F. C. Stevens of Minnesota, returns home this week.

Mr. George T. Beason, of the Sixth Audtior's Office, has been transferred to the Office of the Register of the Treasury.

Extensive improvements are being made by Landlord Floyd A. Roman at the Southern Hotel.

Architect and Builder John A. Lankford is preparing to erect in Baltimore a temple for the GoodHope Society. It is to be a mammoth structure; said to be the largest building in the United States designed by a Negro, and is estimated to cost two hundred thousand dollars.

Grand Master W. L. Houston is in receipt of a letter from the Exposition Military Catering Company, asking his co-operation in decorating the immense pavilion which the company will use at the Jamestown Exposition. It has a serving capacity of 25,000 per diem, with 2,500 at a sitting. It is the plan of the management to decorate this monster pavilion military banquet style, and the object in addressing Mr. Houston is to obtain one of the official flags or banners of the G. U. O. of O. F., that the Order may be represented among others in the emblems in and about the tent. Manager Buffacutt, who hails from Chicago, adds that the corporation is figuring on banqueting the President of the United States, and the Governor and his staff of each State on the opening day of the Exposition. Mr. Houston will forward the desired emblem upon his return from the South.

Miss Mamie T. Fleming, of 1734 Montello avenue northeast, expects to leave the city next week to visit friends in Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Orrie Bond expects to spend the Easter holidays with friends in Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Harry Brown, of Maryland avenue northeast, has returned to this city from a visit to relatives and friends in New York and Newark, New Jersey.

Mrs. Jennette Arnett has been indisposed for several days.

Mr. Cyrus Field Adams, assistant Register of the Treasury, is spending his vacation at his home in Chicago, Illinois, and may take a run up to St. Paul before returning to his duties here.

Messrs. Arthur N. Johnson, of the town of Wytheville, Va., and Mr. J. H. Sherrell, of Norfolk, are competing for the electrical wiring of the Negro building at the Jamestown Exposition. Both are first-class contractors, and whichever secures the job the work can be depended upon.

In the course of his recent address before Bethel Literary Society on "Religion, the Friend of Longevity," Prof. William Jennifer referred to the fact that almost without exception every man who had won distinction along any line of useful endeavor was of a strongly religious turn of mind, and paid a magnificent tribute to President Theodore Roosevelt, whom he described as a faithful devotee to Christianity, and who is today the world's most notable example of masterful and constructive statesmanship.

Mr. M. N. Corbett is a versifier—a poet—of no mean ability, as evinced by his splendid original production at a recent meeting of the Bethel Literary Society.

Mr. John H. Paynter is contributing some able Washington letters to the Colorado Statesman, published at his old home, Denver, Colorado.

Editor W. Calvin Chase, of The Bee, will discuss the Administration at the Second Baptist Lyceum Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, one of the race's most loyal women, has written a letter protesting against the apparent anti-Negro policy shown by Captain James F. Oyster during the Cardozo trial, and intimates that she may ask in the name of her protective organization that his seat in the Board be declared vacant. The letter does not mince words, and has been published in several national papers of wide circulation.

In defiance of United States Marshal Palmer's order that discrimination on account of color cease in the restaurant, the proprietress of that establishment refused to serve colored members of the bar in the room reserved for the profession. She was forthwith handed a notice to quit, to take effest on April 1. The gentlemen who were refused service and who are responsible for this wholesome enforcement of the law are Attorneys E. M. Hewlett and L. G. Gregory,two of the cleanest and ablest members of the bar in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. John H. Paynter, of W street, continues quite ill.

There is absolutely no truth in the rumor that colored people will be restricted to the Negro building and the six-acre reservation at the Jamestown Exposition, nor is it true that the building is located in an obscure, out-of-the-way portion of the grounds. Colored people will have free access to every building and every exhibit in the entire show, and the Negro building is exceptionally well situated, being near the main entrance to the grounds. Let us tell the truth as we go along.

Prof. R. T. Greener, late consul at Vladivostock, Russia, will lecture on the Russo-Japanese conflict next Monday evening at the Berean Baptist Church.

Mr. Ira T. Bryant, perhaps the most prminent laymen of his denomination in this section of the country, is receiving substantial encouragement in his candidacy for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union. Hearty assurance of support is coming from nearly every Conference in the Church, including ministers as well as the laity, who are a unit in their insistence upon a business administration of the secular affairs of the Church.

Dr. W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, has accepted an invitation to address the Y. M. C. A., and has named Easter Sunday as the date. The association and its friends may rest assured that a treat is in store for them.

Bishop George Wylie Clinton, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, is expected in the city in a few days. He is now winding up his episcopal visitation on the Kentucky Circuit.

Mrs.A. M. Curtis has returned from Boston, where she has been in consultation with Governor Guild and Mayor Fitzgerald relative to the shipment of the Crispus Attucks monument to the Jamestown Exposition as a prominent feature of the Negro exhibit. She secured the desired permission and the majestic figure of the great Revolutionary hero will be placed in front of the Negro building, where all will be able to see and be inspired thereby.

Mr. Robert R. Taylor, superintendent of industries at Tuskegee Institute, spent a few days in the city last week, the guest of Mr. Whitfield McIKnley.

Mr. T. J. Calloway, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the Jamestown Negro Exhibit, has been in Norfolk all the week looking over the field, preparatory to moving the headquarters there. The colored people of Norfolk and vicinity are beginning to make extensive preparations for the reception of visitors, and two new hotels for our people are definitely planned for. Mr. Calloway found the situation in quite satisfactory condition.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, architect of the $40,000 Negro Building at Jamestown, says the building is almost ready for the roof, after which but little time will be necessary to make it ready for occupancy. An extra force of men is rushing the work, and there is no doubt that the structure will present a handsome appearance on the opening day, April 28 next.

Miss Clara Jones, of Cleveland avenue, has been on the sick list.

The Pen and Pencil Club held an enjoyable "seance" on Thursday evening of last week, at the residence of the president, Lawyer W. L. Pollard, on Twelfth street. The guest of honor of the occasion was Mr.R.W. Thompson, one of the founders of the club, who delivered a witty address, yet touching in serious vein the power of the press and the necessity for a strong, independent and fearless race journal in every community, where the Negro had wrongs to be righted and worthy achievements to be exploited. A delightful luncheon was served.

Mr. Henry E. Baker, of the Patent Office, is preparing a book, giving in detailed account of all the inventions patented by Negroes. Such a volume will be a valuable contribution to the bibliography of race progress, and Mr. Baker is pre-eminently the man to write it.

Having spent a pleasant time visiting in Philadelphia, Miss Emma Davis returns home.

Mrs. Minnie Minor continues to be confined to her home by sickness.

Mrs. William B. Pollard spent several days in New York city, the guest of Mrs. R. Merriweather.

Madame Fannie Payne Walker, one of Richmond's foremost ladies in social and musical circles, was much pleased with her recent visit toWashington and other points North.

Dr. W. K. Price, of our city, went to Charlotte, N. C., to attend the funeral of Rev. J. D. Sander, D.D.

The Union says that Messrs. H. McDaniels and R.Dixon,of Washington, stopped for a day in Cincannati, as guests of their former school friends, Messrs. David and Berry, of Walnut Hills.

Mr. J. C. Jackson, who has been confined to his bed by la grippe, is able to be out again.

Grand Master W. L. Houston, who returned from Wilmington and Philadelphia last week, is now in Montgomery, Alabama, holding the session of the District Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction. While absent he will visit Atlanta, Georgia, and one or two points in Tennessee.

LOVE—TIBBITT.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was that of Mr. Charles Tibbitt and Miss Willie Love, last Tuesday week, at Houston, Texas. The presents were many and useful.

A full account of the wedding was published in the Texas Freeman.

Mr. Tibbitt and his bride will occupy the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, who are now residing here in Washington.

MR. PITTMAN'S STAG.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, the successful architect for the Negro Jamestown Exposition Building, gave a stag reception last Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Agnies Morris, no. 2016 Thirteenth street northwest, in honor of Mr. Robert R. Taylor, of Tuskegee, Ala., who has been in the city for several days, the guest of Mr. Winfield Mcinley. The beautiful parlors and reception room of Mrs. Morris were thrown open to the invited guests, who had been summoned to her residence by Mr. Pittman, the host of the evening. The early part of the evening was taken up with whist and otherhr games, which were greatly enjoyed. At ten o'clock the guests repaired to the dining room, wheer they sat down to a well-prepared repast, such as Mrs. Morris alone is able to serve. The repast was served in courses, of which they all partook freely. The guest of honor was Mr. Robert R. Taylor, who occupied a seat next to the host, Mr. Pittman. At the conclusion of the repast Mr. W. Calvin Chase was selected as toastmaster, who suggested several toasts, which were responded to by the following gentlemen: "Our Guest" was responded to by Mr. Paul Bray, who is a matter-of-fact and interesting talker. The next toast suggested was the "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street," which was responded to by Mr. Whitfield McKinley; "The Negro Soldier," by Attorney Gilchrist Stewart, of New York. Mr. Stewart's remarks were eloquent and pointed. He never fails to interest his hearers. "Organizations Among Colored Americans" was responded to by Chief W. R. Griffin, of the True Reformers. Mr. Griffin gave facts and figures and showed plainly the success of the organization to which he is connected and of which he is the local chief in this city. He paid a glowing tribute to Architect Pittman, who had won his way to the top of the ladder by application. He was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. "Our Host" was responded to by Attorney R. L. Waring. "The Medical Profession" by Dr. Sumner G. Holmes, of Virginia; "The Colored Americans in the Drug Business," by Dr. Springer Gray, of the firm of Gray & Gray. He made a most interesting talk. "Have We Succeeded?" was responded to by Mr. Houston, and "The Legal Profession" by Attorney L. Baltimore.

Mr. William Clifford was among the guests, but had to leave before speech-making began. The last speaker was our guest, Mr. Taylor, who made a short talk and thanked the host for the honor that had been bestowed upon him. At a late hour the company dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment and the excellent repast that Mrs. Morris had so well prepared.

MRS. MUSSEY AT BETHEL.

The Bethel Literary will be addressed Tuesday night, March 26, by Mrs. Ella Spencer Mussey. There will be select readings by Miss Mattie Bowen and Hon. R. T. Greener. Music by pupils of the Colored High School. H. J. Pinkett, Secretary; M. A. D. Madre, President.

RECORDER J. C. DANCY.

There was a large crowd present last Tuesday evening at the Bethel Literary to listen to a very interesting and eloquent address by Hon. J. . Dancy, recorder of deeds, on the life and character of J. C. Price of North Carolina. The John Wesley Church choir rendered the music.

Miss Bessie Williams, of Norfolk, Va., gave a recitation which was loudly applauded. The exercises were very interesting throughout, and Mr. Dancy's address was pronounced to be one of the best efforts of his life.

The Dunbar Literary Club,of which Mrs. H. A. Davis is president, met Sunday evening at 6 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A. Building. There was an excellent program, in which the following well-known and able artists ofSouthwest and SoutheastWashington participated. Miss Julia Somerville rendered in an effective manner "Farewell to the Alm Idelle," by Gustav Lang. Miss Orrine MacNeal played several sacred selections, Mr. Joseph Carroll sang in a fine, rich tenor voice "The Holy City." Miss Jennie Carroll recited "Stuffed Owl" to the great amusement of the audience. Mr. Henry Steverson, one of the most highly respected business men of Southwest Washington, delivered the address of the evening, subject, "The Value of Industrial Education." It was debated by Mr. John Rhines, the undertaker, and Mr. Joseph Carroll and Prof. J. Hillary Taylor. A vote of thanks was tendered the talent by Miss Estelle Brown, was was adopted. A liberal collection was received and the meeting adjourned. The meeting will be held every Sunday evening at six o'clock. Dr. Prick and Mrs. M. A. Parker will be the speakers next Sunday. All are welcome.

RECEPTION TO PASTOR.

The pastor's reception of Nash Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Northeast last Monday night was a success from start to finish, both in number of attendance and the grand testimonials of the members and the friends who recognized the great good that had been done by Rev. C. C. Brown and wife in the five years they have been in the community. It was shown that in the five years he had erected an edifice in which they now worship and which he helped build with his own hands, creditable to any congregation. It was shown that as a moral and spiritual factor in the cause of Christ he stood second to none who ranked among the best, and hence will leave his pulpit loved, honored and revered by his people. His wife, who has been a helper, being the church's musical director, president of the Epworth League and of the Dunbar Literary No. 2, shares the honors with him. The speakers of the evening were Revs. Miles,Long and Claire and Mrs. Helen Davis, and Mr. Boon. The Ebenezer Church Choir rendered excellent music. The pape ron "The Inestimable Value of Women" was read by one of the Ebenezer Choir ladies, which was heartily applauded. Miss J. Johnson recited "The Gossipmonger." Mr. James, superintendent of Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church Sunday School, sang a solo. The tables were beautifully decorated and were loaded down with the delicacies of the season. Rev. and Mrs. Brown were the recipients of useful presents. Great credit is given those who were the promoters of the reception for their fine executive ability.

THE PEKIN.

From the New York Clipper.

"The Grafters,"produced last week, gives every semblance of a success, and Harrison Stewart has added another to his growing list of clever comedy characterizations. Jordan and Brymn have written some catchy music, which is handled with all the swing for which these colored performers are noted. Jerry Mills, J. Ed. Green, Louis Pennington, George White, Lottie Grady, Nettie Lewis, Pearl Brown,Mae White,Vella Crawford and many others add to the scenes of hilarity, and business is excellent. "Ev'ry Day'll Be Sunday By-and Bye," "Actin' Ain't What It's Cracked Up To Be," "You Ain't Got No Show in the Dark with a Ghost," and "The Candle and the Star" are a few of the song hits.

MR. R. W. THOMPSON.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, formerly of tihs city, is now connected with the news department of the Jamestown Exposition. There is no man in this country better acquainted with public men and public affairs than this versatile and competent journalist. Mr. Thompson is always a welcome visitor to the Capital of the Nation.

Washington Jockey Club

Spring Meeting, 1907.
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We invite you to select the one you think prettiest and pay for it in small weekly or monthly amounts you can easily spare.

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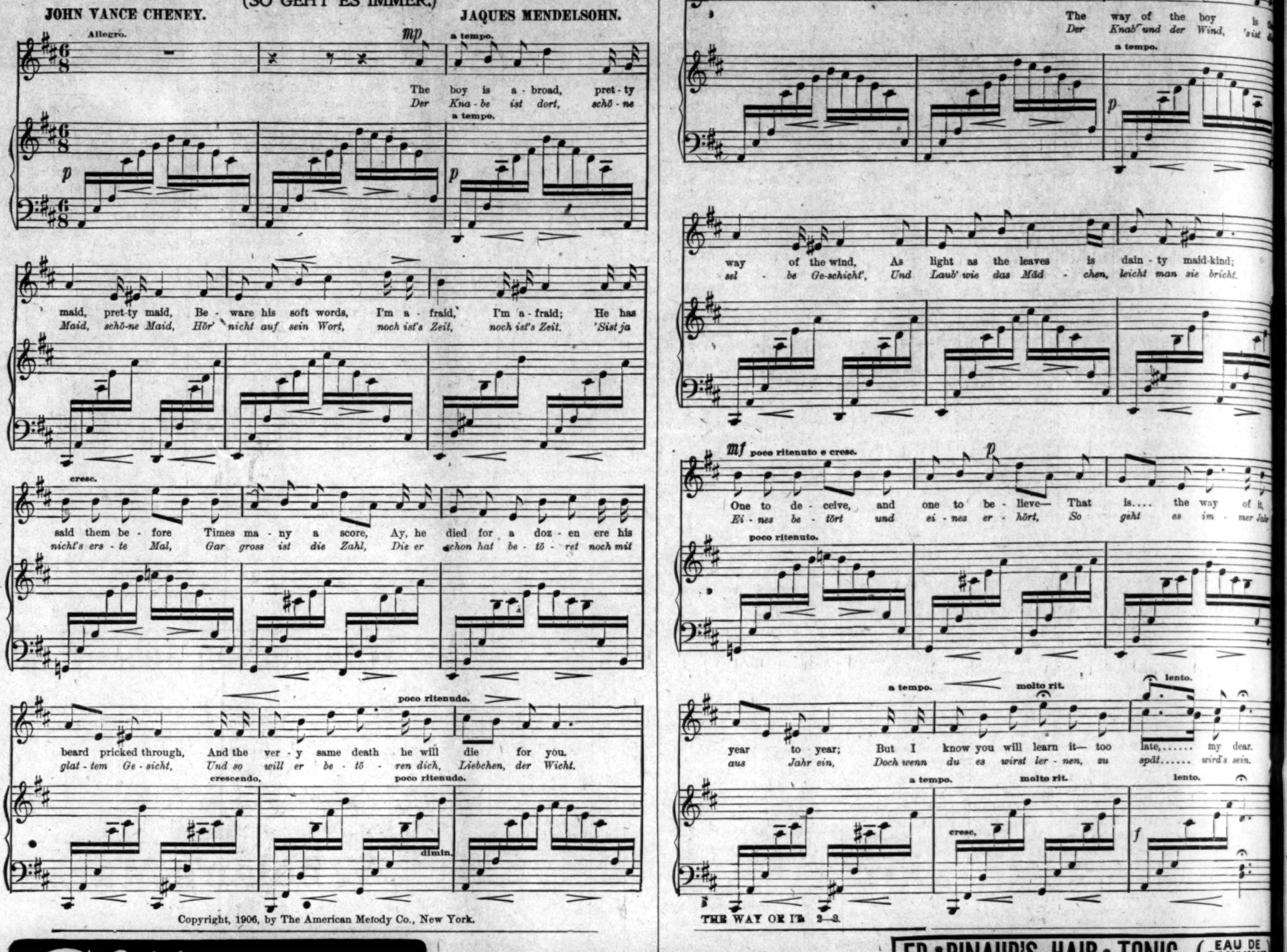
THE WAY OF IT.

(SO GEHT ES IMMER.)

JOHN VANCE CHENEY. **JAQUES MENDELSOHN.**

Allegro.
mp
a tempo.
The boy is a - broad, pret - ty
Der Kna - be ist dort, schö - ne
a tempo.
p
p
maid, pret-ty maid, Be - ware his soft words, I'm a - fraid, I'm a - fraid; He has
Maid, schö-ne Maid, Hör' nicht auf sein Wort, noch ist's Zeit, noch ist's Zeit. 'Sist ja
cresc.
said them be - fore Times ma - ny a score, Ay, he died for a doz - en ere his
nicht's ers - te Mal, Gar gross ist die Zahl, Die er schon hat be - tö - ret noch mit
poco ritenudo.
beard pricked through, And the ver - y same death he will die for you.
glat - tem Ge - sicht, Und so will er be - tö - ren dich, Liebchen, der Wicht.
crescendo.
poco ritenudo.
dimin.

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mf
a tempo.
The way of the boy is
Der Knab' und der Wind, 'sist
a tempo.
p
way of the wind, As light as the leaves is dain - ty maid-kind;
sel - be Ge-schicht', Und Laub' wie das Mäd - chen, leicht man sie bricht.
mf poco ritenuto e cresc.
p
One to de - ceive, and one to be - lieve— That is.... the way of it,
Ei - nes be - tört und ei - nes er - hört, So geht es im - mer Jahr
poco ritenuto.
a tempo.
molto rit.
lento.
year to year; But I know you will learn it— too late,..... my dear.
aus Jahr ein, Doch wenn du es wirst ler - nen, zu spät..... wird's sein.
a tempo.
molto rit.
lento.
cresc.
f

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LOCATE IOWA METEOR

LONG LOST ROCK FINALLY FOUND IN VIENNA.

Fell Near Esterville in 1875 and Has Been Sought by George Barber for Years — Brought High Price from Purchasers.

Esterville, Ia.—After a lapse of 32 years, the famous "Barber" meteor, for which George Barber, of this place, had searched for years, has been found in a Vienna museum, carefully labeled that all visitors may know that it is one of Iowa's product and fell near Esterville in June, 1875.

Fearing the Barber brothers, who dug up the great meteor, would be able to recover the largest piece of the precious rock, it was quickly passed from one person to another, as soon as it was shipped east, until its whereabouts soon became a matter of mystery.

Inspired with a desire to secure the meteor for the Iowa Historical society or for the state university, many have attempted to locate the missing rock, but search for it has been fruitless. George Barber has followed the meteor almost around the world, and Iowans have searched the museums of England and of Rome, expecting to see it among the spoils of time, but it has been left to Thomas R. Wallace, a former Iowan, to discover the rock which put Esterville on the map in one of the great museums of Vienna.

Thomas R. Wallace, who has notified George Barber of finding the meteor in Vienna, is one of the men who saw it fall, on the farm of the Seven Lee farm, two miles north of here, about one o'clock in the afternoon of June 28, 1875. Charles and George Barber dug it out of the ground some 14 feet deep. The largest piece, which is now in Vienna, weighed 132 pounds. The smaller pieces weighed together 400 pounds, making a total weight of 532 pounds.

At the time of the great phenomenon the land on which the rock fell had been sold to a Mr. Lee, and only a small amount paid down. The Barber boys were given permission by him to dig out the meteor, but the former owners brought suit against the Barbers and the Emmet county clerk refused to accept signers to a $500 bond offered by the Barber boys under replevin proceedings, after the land owners had secured possession of the rock.

While the boys were trying to regain possession of the meteor, the parties loaded it into a wagon and hauled it overland to Keokuk, where it was [illegible] to eastern parties, and resold to other parties for $58,000. It was sold a year or two later to an English company for $100,000. Small pieces which the Barber boys secured have been sold for $500 each, but Iowans have always wanted to secure possession of the big piece, which now rests among the marble and bronze statues of Vienna.

Within a short time the scientific world learned of the meteor. The Barber brothers were offered $50,000 for the big piece, and, believing that it could be secured, efforts have been made from time to time to get it back on Hawkeye soil. The Barbers lost $10,000 because the county clerk refused to accept a man worth $25,000 on a bond for $500.

INVENTS STUDYING MACHINE.

Northwestern University Student Finds Solution in Phonograph.

Chicago. — Edward Jacobson, a Northwestern university student, has invented a studying machine which not only abolishes the ravages on the body caused by all-night sessions, with towel-encircled brows, over books of small print, but also saves, he says, the eyes and the mind.

Young Jacobson's device is of a phonographic nature, for which he has prepared records on which are concentrated the essential points of the entire courses. He unstraps his case of records, selects Course No. 1, turns out the light, lays himself down on bed or couch, and, pulling a cord which is attached to the machine, prepares himself to absorb learning by the roll.

The machine is provided with an attachment on the order of the works of an eight-day clock, which will run an indefinite period, far longer than any listener will survive. Even if the student drops asleep, the constant and monotonous repetition of the record has the effect of impressing itself on the seemingly dormant brain, for in the morning the student has the course at his tongue's end and goes to his examination, in campus vernacular, prepared "to knock the professor's eye out."

Intricate formulas of calculus, involved problems of algebra and geometry taught to men who think of taking up engineering and other deep forms of mathematical lore can all be caught by the machine without skip or miss, and formations so formidable that the eye will not grasp them become easy to the comprehension when drummed into the brain through the ear by repeating the record.

The importance of the invention is such from the student standpoint that "canned" lessons promise to become common on the Evanston campus.

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In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at $1.50 a year; or $1.00 for 6 months.

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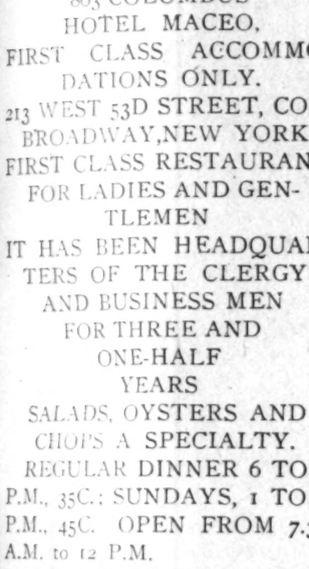

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

WHERE WOMEN RULE

CONSERVATIVE AND EXCLUSIVE WELSH VILLAGE.

Town of Langwm Remarkable for Its Self-Effacing Male Population—Girls Kept Within Bounds Until Recently.

London.—The county of Pembroke in Wales is perhaps able to find as much food for the antiquary as any two others in Great Britain. It is a land of ruined palaces and castles, ancient churches and still more ancient history. Its towns of any size are few and far between and for this reason its nooks and corners are but little visited by the quickly passing tourist, while the townspeople themselves seem neither to know much nor care about the hundred and one interests in the hamlets and villages about them.

A marked case in point is the little village of Langwm.

Little Langwm is now practically the only self-contained community in the county able to point to a direct descent from their lusty ancestors across the North sea.

So conservative and exclusive are this little village's traditions that it was not till quite recently that its daughters were allowed to go forth into what must have been to them a very foreign domestic service or marry beyond its bounds, while their tongue to this day is far less intelligible to their neighbors than it must have been in late Norman days when the Flemish language only differed in the dialect from that in fairly general use in England.

But it is in their domestic affairs that the dwellers in Langwm differ so widely from their neighbors. Here woman rules the roost in a fashion that would commend itself to many of her English sisters. A recent writer had it that none but the gentler sex sat in the village council and that the misdemeanors of husbands were swiftly dealt with by a selected bevy of Langwm beauty in painful but thorough fashion.

This imputation was much resented at the time and the libeller would no doubt have been as carefully "attended to" had he put in an appearance in the village.

There is no question, however, that Langwm womanhood has an equal word in the conduct of this temperate and well-governed little colony, while its men folk are of the self-effacing order, walking and mending in the creek and rarely found upon the roads outside the village.

One has only to meet a group of its sturdy womenfolk hawking fish upon the rough roads of Haverfordwest, Tenby and Pembroke clad in short red and blue homespun skirts, thick worsted stockings and mighty hob-nailed boots, with pea jacket and soft felt hat as a picturesque finish to grasp the fact that mere man would have but a poor show in wordy or physical argument with one of them.

Woman rules here as much upon the water as upon land. Langwm's little fleet of boats is almost invariably manned—one should almost say womanned—by two women and a man, with one of the former at the tiller. The intricate windings and currents of the upper Haven, or a dirty day beyond it, are taken with equal skill and philosophy by these sturdy Amazons.

Middletown, N. Y.—"Wealth" is equally distributed among the happy and prosperous people of Mount Hope township, Orange county. No millionaires live there and D. H. Holley, conscientious poormaster, has handed his resignation to the town board.

"There are no paupers in the almshouse, nor in dwellings, and have been for several years," said the poormaster. "There is nothing for me to do and, as I receive fees, the office does not pay me a cent, what's the use of holding it?"

It was suggested to Mr. Holly that the poormaster receive one dollar for each official investigation he makes.

"I know there is not a man or woman in the township who is not self-supporting," he answered, indignantly. "I will make no fake investigations for the sake of getting money."

To retain the services of such a public servant the town board unanimously voted to Mr. Holly a salary of $20 a year. He accepted it and will continue to be poormaster—which goes to prove that money, not wealth, is equally distributed in Mount Hope township.

HAS AN ELECTRIC PALACE.

George Knap Lives in a House Full of Clever Devices.

Paris.—The home of George Knap, an engineer who might well be called "the king of modern magicians," is a triumph of electricity. No servants need appear to disturb their master's tranquillity. He presses a button and a tray bearing a course rolls into the dining room. He can halt the tray at each guest's elbow.

When the temperature in any electrically heated room rises above 60 degrees little bells ring. Pressure on a button silences them and reduces the temperature. Knap presses a button and the beds in every room are heated comfortably. Another and the morning meal and coffee arrive mysteriously by each bedside. Another and the blinds and windows open of themselves. Yet another and each room is filled with soft light from half-hidden lamps and permeated with subtle perfume.

A marvelous speaking tube which Knap has invented would not be welcomed in most households. It enables him to hear anything said above whisper anywhere in the house and to answer if he pleases.

To Raise Antelope.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Southwestern deserts and the forest reserves of this region are to be restocked with antelope to be brought from Africa. Private capital has already been secured for the purpose, and the project it is stated, is already under way.

Learned Scholar Dead.

The man who in our times has had the widest acquaintance with the literature of the time of Shakespeare died a few days ago in London. He was Mr. W. F. Craig. His learning was marvelous and his scholarship profound. He had made extensive preparations for an exhaustive Shakespeare Lexicon, with illustrations from all the literature of that period. But the finest fruit of a life devoted to study was his work on the Dowden edition of Shakespeare, in the general editorship of which he was associated with Prof. Edward Dowden, of Trinity college, and in which he edited personally with supreme success King Lear. It will be difficult to find a worthy successor to Mr. Craig for the superintendence of the several volumes in the edition which remain to be printed.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Mary Ann Orrid, Deceased. No. 13,919, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for Letters Testamentary on said estate, by William D. Jarvis, it is ordered this 27th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Charles Orrid, of Cleveland, Ohio, and George Orrid, Henry Orrid, Harrison Orrid, Anna Evans and Martha Barnes, of Hampstead, Postoffice, King George Co., Va., and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D., 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

ATTORNEYS HUGHES AND GRAY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Samuel A. Browne, Comp., vs. Eva H. Browne, Deft.; Loui Williams, Co-respondent.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce on the ground of "Adultery."

On motion of the complainant, it is this 19th day of February, 1907, ordered that the defendants, Eva H. Browne and Loui Williams, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and the Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh,
Chief Justice.

A True Copy.
Test: J. R. Young, Clerk.
By Wms. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 14,142, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of George P. Taylor, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of February, 1907.

Fannie E. Taylor,
50 Patterson Street, N. E.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JOHN E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Margaret Matthews, Deceased.

No. 14,185, Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testamen of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by James L. Matthews, it is ordered this 14th day of February, A. D. 1907, that Lewis Hawkins, Lottie Brown and Joseph Porter, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Thursday, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
John E. Collins, Attorney.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

The congregation of Galbraith Church was entertainedSunday morning by the pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, ho delivered one of his sermons on the progress of the race, and, as usual, it was received with great pleasure. The church was filled, there was not a seat left. The choir of Galbraith Church is now under the leadership of Prof. H. Williams, the organist, Miss S. J. Janifer, being sick, Mr. C. Lemons performed in the morning, and at the evening services there was congregational singing.

Mr. David Bowie, the assistant superintendent of the Galbraith Sunday School, conducted the Sunday School Rally with much success, this being the first chance Mr. Bowie had to show what he could do, and he took advantage of the occasion.

At the evening services Rev. C. I. Withrow delivered the sermon. Rev. Withrow was born in Rutherford county, N. C., soon after the emancipation. Young Chauncey spent his early life on the farm, working under many disadvantages. At this time the South was in a most distressing and trying condition; the war had just ended, and there being no school for white or black at that time, the colored boy had but little to encourage him; but Rev. C. I. Withrow, A.B., A.M., pressed his way forward until he reached the place where he could do good to himself and to his race.

HE COMMENDS THE BEE.

To the ditor of The Bee:

I have been watching your paper and have been especially interested in your Open Letter. I think your paper should be put into the doors of every family, bar-rooms, and hotels. It should be put into the hands of every nation. I have read your to a great many of my friends, and they believe like I do, that nothing can be said too much in honor of your worthy paper, The Bee.

The cry you make should be made from every pulpit, both white and colored alike. The great trouble today is, the pulpits are too silent. They should cry out against the wrongs being perpetrated against the poor and ignorant man and against the colored man. If we consider, we notice how God seems to be drawing his arm of protection from around the white man. Notice the calamities wrought by seas, winds and railroads. I believe it is on account of the great wrong which is being done the colored man, such as lynching, "Jim crow" cars, disfranchising, interfering with marriages. Enclosed find my subscription for your paper for one year. I am now asking all my friends to subscribe also for it. I believe in supporting one who will stand up for our race. You, Mr. Editor, speak the sentiments of all the best thinkers of our race. Wishing you much success, believe me,

Yours, for humanity and equal rights,

R. T. Coleman.

Lucyville, Va.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

"The Administration" is the subject of a new paper by Mr. W. Calvin Chase at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum tomorrow afternoon, Sunday, March 24, at 3.30 o'clock. A special program has been arranged for the occasion.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

Officer Robert L. Wearing, one of the best officers on the Metropolitan Police Force, is to be tried today before the Police Trial Board for being off his beat a longer time than the rules allow. This is not the real charge. Behind this is the indirect charge of blackmail. In that a colored child complained to Officer Wearing of an indecent assault that had been committed, or attempted upon her. The officer reported the case to his superior officer, Captain Doyle, who ordered the man's arrest. The case was heard in the District Attorney's office, and thrown out on the ground of insufficient evidence. Not satisfied with this, a petition was sent to the Chief of Police, who ordered an investigation, which resulted in a transfer of Officer Wearing from No. 8 Precinct to No. 16. Now, suppose the charge had been made by a white child against a colored man, what would the result be? As a matter of fact Officer Wearing is one of the most intelligent officers on the force. He is quiet and unassuming and a man of good judgment, and he is not a man to make a false charge against anyone. It all depends on when and where the shoe pinches..

DIED.

Mr. Lawrence West, 1508 Third street, northwest, one of the best-known citizens in that section, died last Tuesday, the 12th inst. His funeral was held from the house Friday. Rev. M. W. Clair, of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. He was buried in Harmony Cemetery. A wife and six children survive him. Walter, William, Emanuel, Elsworth, Ardello, Charles, and Mrs. Clara Wheeler.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Rent.—Three good office rooms and lodge rooms for rent. See W. R. Griffin, Notary Public, True Reformers' Hall, Twelfth and U Sts., northwest.

True Reformers to meet at Vermont Ave. Baptist Church, Sunday, Marc 25, at 7.30 p.m. Sermon by W. Holmes, of Ricmond, a., Deputy Rev. George W. Lee, D.D. Mr. A. General of the Southern Grand Division, U. O. T. R., will deliver an address. All True Reformers and friends are expected to be present.

FOR SALE.

Colonial Beach lot for sale; only $100; on high land; near the wharf; size, 50 by 150 feet. J. J. Gould, 421 Ninth street .

DRUG STORES.

One of the most successful druggists in South Washington is Mr. George W. Murray, Second and C streets. He is affable, and his drugs are always fresh. If you want Easter goods, don't fail to call and see him.

RICHARDSON'S.

This is an up-to-date drug store, where you get everything you want in the drug line. Everybody in South Washington knows Dr. Richardson.

Mr. William L. Houston, Grand Master of the G. U. O. of O. F., left Monday on an official tour of the State of Alabama. He will touch at Montgomery, Selma, and Birmingham and before leaving that locality will take a peep at the wonders of Tuskegee Institute. The order is taking on new life under Grand Master Houston's business-like administration, and it looks as if he had come into the office to stay as many terms as his inclination may lead him to accept. Mr. Houston is a natural leader of men, and has attained a popularity given to few, if any, Grand Masters within the history of Odd Fellowship.

A MONUMENT FUND.

From the Africo-American Presbyterian.

Having seen all that was mortal of our beloved president deposited in the bosom of Mother Earth, we, the class of 1903, do bow our heads in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well.

We now turn our attention to a monument fund, and to start such a fund we will, as a class, raise the amount of twenty-five dollars. We owe this to our chief.

All members of the class will write Rev. A. A. Wilson, of Decatur, Ga., its president, who gives five dollars to start with.

A. A. Wilson.

SON OF DR. A. M. CURTIS.

Arthur L. Curtis, son of Dr. A.M. Curtis, of this city, who is a member of the class of '08, Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., was awarded the Amherst Cup for the best individual debater in the annual joint debate of the Adelphi and Gamma Sigma Debating Societies, held last Friday evening, March 15.

"CRUCIFIXION."

The "Crucifixion," by Steiner, at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, tomorrow evening at eight o'clock, under the direction of Prof. John T. Layton, the popular director of the choir. There will be about thirty singers in the choir. You should go early if you want a seat.

MADRE'S PARK FOR PICNICS.

Madre's Park is being fitted up for picnics, lawn fetes and other outdoor amusements. A new floor will be put in the pavilion this year. For terms and other information call and see M. A. D. Madre, 1314 Eighth street northwest.

CITY NEWS.

Miss Francis Curtis was insulted in the Majestic Theater last Saturday. Attorney W. Calvin Chase has her case.

Attorney Perrie W. Frisby is doing an extensive civil business.

Mr. W. H. Ferguson, of New York, is doing some effective work.

The case against Mr. W. H. Fossett in the Police Court was dismissed without prejudice Monday morning. The unfortunate arrest of the young man was due to his having mistaken the hand satchel of another person for his own. When the mistake was explained all was well.

SHOULD BACHELORS BE TAXED?

Mr. Gordon was called upon last Sunday afternoon at the Second Baptist Church Lyceum to introduce a subject for discussion. He took for his subject "Should Bachelors Be Taxed?" Mr. Gordon gave a very interesting and instructive talk, giving his reasons in a logical and pointed manner why bachelors should not be taxed. The discussion was participated in by Mr. J. M. Foster, Professor Heard, Rev. L. C. Moore, Mr. Fossett and others. Mrs. Height rendered some very fine selections.

MERELY TILLMAN POLITICS.

From the Columbia (S. C.) State.

In commenting upon Senator Tillman's speech on the Brownsville incident, the New York World says: "Even though Senator Tillman is convinced that President Roosevelt's action against the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry is nothing more nor less than lynching, Senator Tillman during his speech in the Senate could not forget that they are Negroes. From that moment common sense quit. In his hatred of the colored man he was playing South Carolina politics." We beg to assure The World that this is not South Carolina politics. It is neither the politics nor the policy not yet the prejudice of this State to hate the Negro.

In no other State can there be found friendlier relations between the two races, nor is there in any other section of the country, as far as we know, a better understanding of the nature and the needs of the negro nor a stronger purpose to deal justly with him. In this matter, as in most, Senator Tillman speaks for himself—not for South Carolina.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

TUSKEGEE'S ACCOUNTS.

From the Springfield Republican.

Tuskegee Institute emerges with flying colors from the inquiry into its financial management by an expert employed by the State government, and acting under the authorization of the Legislature. In his report to the governor the expert says that the Tuskegee system of accounts is the best he has ever known, and he failed to find the slightest sign of extravagance, except in the $5,000 spent last year in entertaining President Roosevelt. But this is rightly excused on the ground that a President of the United States does not often visit President Washington's school.

Last Sunday Commissioner MacFarland delivered a fine address to the Young Men's Christian Association at True Reformers' Hall. There was a large number present.

Every day we see the necessity of the colored brother working in unity. If this is not the time, when will it be?

Rev. William H. Wessen, rector of Grace Episcopal Church of Riverhead, L. I., shocked the temperance advocates by openly being in favor of the town being licensed to sell liquor for the next two years. He says he has tried the different liquors, and he finds no demon in them.

J. B. Taylor, the phenomenal colored man, runner, from the University of Pennsylvania, will sport the Winged Fist in the summer competition. He may race for the Irish-American Athletic Club.

Give a dog a bad name you might as well kill him. In some cases the same rule applies to people.

Read The Bee.

The clerks of the Land Office are required to work a half-hour longer in order to catch up with the work.

Bedford City, Pa., March 14.—Convicted of a heinous attack upon his seventeen-year-old daughter, Daniel Saunders has been sentenced to serve eight years in the State Penitentiary.

The jury was out only fifteen minutes, and upon its return to the court room suggested the penalty to Judge Miller.

Commonwealth Attorney Humphreys had asked the jury to recommend the death penalty, because of the findish artocity of the crime, but Attorney Sale, for the defense, insisted that the charge had been trumped up by Mrs. Saunders, who is suing her husband for divorce.

Had this been a colored man he woud have been hanged.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have endorsed Mr. Bryan for the coming race.

August W. Owens, author of the "Jim crow" bill passed by the North Carolina Legislature, died at Norfolk, Va., last week.

James H. Winslow

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Druggist.
Corner Second and D streets, S. W.

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Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade has been made and sold continuously since about 1888, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. Be sure to get Ford's as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can get it for you from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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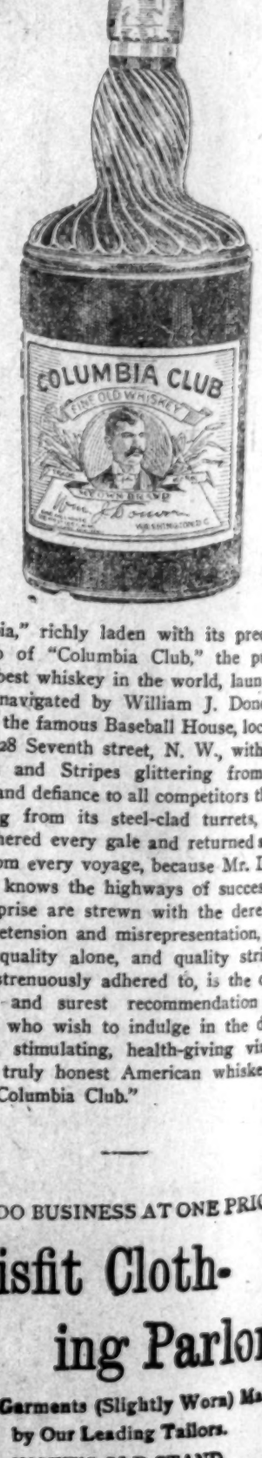
HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?

When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."



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